JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
187, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,571—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1895.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 1P.M. 1895.
‡ ¶ THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	3934	L. H. Moule	11th "
‡ GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
‡ GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horso	22nd "
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st "
‡ SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	6302	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
‡ CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	3934	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed * to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
LOHONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	2412	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. ANJAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZARELLA,
Agent.
Passage House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 24, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	21st Mar. 96

The next Departures will take place on the following days:—

18th April.	13th June.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	16th Jan. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

The s. s. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, 1,970 tons, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 16th January, 1896.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HINDUSTAN has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBORO' and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damaged and chafed Goods must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before they are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Agents, s. s. Hindustan.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 2nd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, about the 3rd January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan., 1896.
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 6th Feb, 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,275 Tons, Captain ANDERSON will SAIL on or about the 31st inst., for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEWOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, SHANGHAI, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has excellent Cabin Accommodation with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Gradation of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any routes and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with THROUGH TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES arranged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to any other.
HOTEL COUPONS available over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries for Europe via China and America.
TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the days.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign Money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
TREACHER & CO., LD.
ANNUAL SHOW OF TOYS NOW READY.
ENGLISH and FOREIGN TOYS of ALL KINDS.
DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
INGENIOUS MECHANICAL TOYS.

ANIMALS.
BICYCLE RACES.
BUILDING BRICKS.
CLOWNS.
CLARIONS.
DOLLS.
DRUMS.
DRAWING BOXES.
ENGINES.
GUNS.
GYMNASIA.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS.
IN-DOOR GAMES.
MUSICAL DOLLS.
OMNIBUSES.
PISTOLS.
PAINT BOXES.
RACE GAMES.
SOLDIERS.
SWORDS.
TRAINS.
TEA SETS.
TARGETS.
WATER CARTS.
WATCHES.
WORK BOXES.
WINDMILLS.

Also a large VARIETY of OTHERS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.

GLOVES.

		Rs.	a.
10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire Suede Gloves	per pair	4	14
10 Button length White Morquetaire Kid Gloves	"	5	8
16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves	"	4	14
16 Button length Silk Gloves in White, Black, Creams, pale blue pink cardinal	"	2	12

FANS.

The "Hilda" Feather Fan in all colours	each	3	12
The Marguerite rich Gauze Fan in various colours	"	6	12
The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours	"	9	8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH"
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMINENT PROFESSIONAL MEN
TRAINED NURSES,
HEALTH OFFICERS and
MANY PERSONS IN AUTHORITY
have found occasion to
RECOMMEND
KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
Throughout the Presidency it is recognised as an infallible standby, unequalled, or indeed unapproached, by any other remedy. It can truly be said to have saved thousands of lives.
Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THIS IS TO TELL YOU
that the best and only really reliable method of
PRESERVING, RESTORING,
STRENGTHENING & BEUTIFYING
THE HAIR IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE
is to adopt the regular use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
which should be applied each time the Hair Brush is made use of.
The Most Refreshing
Hair Dressing Extant.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM
IN THE SPRING"
Possess no sweeter fragrance than
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A charming preparation for cleansing the
MOUTH, GUMS & TEETH
and permanently perfuming and sweetening
THE BREATH.
Will be found indispensable if once used.
Sweeter, Fresher, and Purer than imported Articles.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(Opposite Bombay Club),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs.	a.
ROYALS	4	0
TRABUCOS	3	12
COQUETAS	3	8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.
VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Fins ..... Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas ... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120
An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.
No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CLOCKS.
WE have just added to our already LARGE and VARIED Collection a supply of some of the Latest Designs in CLOCKS. The following List will give some idea of the very EXTENSIVE STOCK we have to select from:—

TOWER OR TURRET CLOCKS.
Of any dimensions, from 2 feet to 12 feet diameter.
MUSICAL TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS.
Highest London Finish.
WALL CLOCKS.
English, American, German, and Swiss Clocks in a variety of Designs.
CARRIAGE or PALKI CLOCKS.
Ormolu or Mosaic Gold Cases in handsome Leather Cases for Travelling.
LADIES' CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
In Best Chased or Polished Ormolu Cases, with and without Fancy Enamelling.
CUCKOO CLOCKS.
Old-fashioned, but always favourites, beautiful Swiss Carving.
AUTOMATIC CLOCKS.
Or Clock without Hands, the Latest Novelty.
LIGHT-HOUSE CLOCKS.
Models in Gilt or Nickel, with Timepiece, Aneriod, Barometer, and Thermometer.
FANCY CLOCKS.
Mercury, Astronomy, &c., real Bronze Figure.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
In various Sizes, and Unique Ornamentation.
AMERICAN THIRTY DAYS' Timepieces that go with one Winding for Thirty Days.
DRUM CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.
Of very fine Movements and Appearance, specially made for Travelling.
400-DAY CLOCKS.
Splendid Clocks, make attractive Table Ornaments under a Glass Dome
ENGINE MODEL CLOCKS.
Various forms of the above closely imitated.
HALL OR LIBRAR CLOCKS.
Some of these strike the Hours and Half-hours, while others chime the Quarters in addition.
BOUDOIR TIMEPIECES.
A Novel Collection of these Useful and Decorative Timekeepers.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

GENT'S EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.,
GLOVES! GLOVES!!

				Rs.	a.
WHITE KID	2 Buttons	Per	Pair	1	8
WHITE KID, BEST	2	"	"	2	8
WHITE KID, FRENCH	2	"	"	3	0
FRENCH GREY	2	"	"	2	8

DRESS, BOWS, TIES.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
BOWS	from Per Dozen	3	0	to	8	8
TIES	" "	2	8	to	6	8
DRESS SOCK'S	" Per Pair	2	8	to	8	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOSSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

...EA ADVERTISEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLU...

Under the Patronage of H. E. ...

Will Pro...

On THURSDAY a...

9th and 10...

The ...

"S...

For the ...

...MOVED our ...W, Second Floor, ...y, Laidlaw and Co.

GLADE & Co.

NOTICE.

...give notice that I will not be ...SIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my ...g the Vessel's stay in port.

HENRY JONES,
Master of s. s. "Strathgyle."

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my CREW during the Vessel's stay in port.

P. J. GREGGANS,
Master of s. s. "Strathord."

...of Cargo per S. S. ...

...from HULL and MID... ...are requested to present their ... our Countersignature, and to take ...spective Goods from the PRINCE'S ...

...Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend ... to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in ...t must be adjusted before the Goods are removed ...landing Sheds.

...Goods removed from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will ...be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1895.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1895.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an assortment of woollen cloth, consisting of union tweed, worsted suiting an trousering, black worsted coating, silk and wool suiting, all wool suiting, Scotch suiting, black diagonal coating, blue coating, coloured fancy all wool coating, colored venitian Scotch tweed, fancy coating, union fancy suiting, black superfine union, &c.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

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The sale will take place in the school premises, Hornby Road, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1895.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at the instance of the mortgagee, Khoja Nathoobhoy Asser, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Syed Abdool Kadar alias Dadoo Meeya bin Syed Kootboodin Kaliankar, Syed Kassam bin Syed Abdoolkader Kaliankar, and Syed Mohidin bin Syed Abdoolkadar Kaliankar will sell by Public Auction under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1888, the following property, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1896, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, measuring 1056 0-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now occupied by the said mortgagors and their tenants, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 29 and now under ward C No. 1227 and street Nos. 188 and 190, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1562 and 1563, and new Survey No. 4176, in the name of the said Syed Abdool Kadar alias Dadoo Meeya bin Syed Kootboodin Kaliankar, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by the a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Karim Jallal Horah, and on the south by the house of Kasai Hoosanis Genbar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Mallet and Raghavjee, mortgagee's solicitors, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort.

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But the present Fares by Ordinary Train for Third Class Return Tickets between Victoria Terminus and Intermediate Stations up to Kalyan inclusive, will remain as at present, except that in a few cases there will be a slight reduction.

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E. W. KEILY,
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Bombay, the 14th of December, 1895.

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " 6 " " 4½ " " p. a.
Runs a Banking Business Generally.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest	" 10,46,454	1 6
Deposits	" 86,51,865	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,71,812	12 5
Sundries	" 2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 7,75,940	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,11,01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,48,531	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 3,07,525	5 9
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.....£500,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for Family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Drafts at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or on approved Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Pelloo'ee, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Japan purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realises Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of [illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to [illegible] All Letters should be addressed to the Agents only. Payable at THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

C. T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 4,000,000 = " 80,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; THE UNION BANK of LONDON; PARIS BANKING COMPANY; & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIX

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	15 pr. ct.	1,479-8
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,385
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	168
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	615
Anglo-Indian	1,346	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	100	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	180
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	900	500	500	20	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	455
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	745
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 p Rs15	675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	655
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	485
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	30	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	884
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	80	1,275
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,345 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,150	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,998	250	250	dvd Rs.10	192½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,032½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs80	770
Khatau Khunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	805
Leopold	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,200
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Khan Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	880
Manockjee M Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,382½
Manzgon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,250
Mazagon S & M Co Ld	4,000	{2 50 / 50}	{2 50 / 50}	dvd	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	460
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Prabhodan Mills Co (Ld)	800	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	740
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,255
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,850
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	20	115
South-ern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 15	202½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	1,225
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	0	500	dvd Rs30	7.0
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	350
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	600
Vaishnuker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	13
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	150
Albert Kurrachee	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanigore City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	26	150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	156½
Bruce Cawdlore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	14	155
Broadway Cotton Press Co., Ld	20	200	200	12	190
Colaba	2,000	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	120
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,275
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort	150	500	500	25+30	1100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Harr dcastle Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Manchanglal Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvt. Rs 4	110
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs	387½
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	15	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat Ltg Press Co., Ld	270	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs35	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	...	370
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	...	12
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	...	10
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	...	300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	...	75
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	...	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nagpur Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	...	103
Port Canning Co	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs72	490
Somjee & Co	1,500	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-10 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28
Phœn. Bar Gold, old	"	27
Do. do. new	"	26-14
Australia bar Gold	"	27-2
Bombay bar Gold	"	27
Sovereigns	"	17-4
Do. Dragons	"	16-10
Silver	"	24-8
Do. 1/4	"	24-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 13th inst., expected to arrive at daylight.
Departure of Transport Victoria.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Annual Treat, European Pensioners and Widows' Home, Tardeo, 4 to 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow, Tuesday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the European Pensioners and Widows' Home, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, and at the Bandstand to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

THE PARSEE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has, in remembrance of the name of his deceased son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the fund of the above institution.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Koomdal Alli Hoosein, a Mogul, aged twenty-five, was on Friday conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from serious injury to his back, caused by his having been kicked by a horse, while grooming it in Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road, on the 24th instant.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Shaik Hoosein Mia Saheb, the Nawab of Mangalore, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday, and is now staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.—Baba Saheb of Sawantwady arrived here on Thursday morning from Baroda, in company of fifty followers, and has taken up his residence in Gilder Street.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE HIGH COURT.—To enquire into certain charges of bribery made against a Subordinate Judge at Nasik, the Bombay Court has appointed Mr. C. H. Jopp as a special commissioner for the purpose, for which Government have been pleased to place his services at the disposal of the High Court. He will proceed to Nasik this week, and commence the enquiry without delay.

BURGLARY AT KAMBEKER STREET.—Adam Hajf Allarakhia, a Cutchee barber, residing on the first floor of a house in Kambeker Street, reported to the police on Friday night that, during his and his wife's absence from home that evening, their room was broken into by forcibly removing the lock on the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 372, were stolen from a wooden box, which was also broken open.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, a Khoja merchant, which took place, at his residence, on Saturday morning last. He was the principal owner of the Akbar Press Company, near Carnac Bridge, which he managed as secretary, treasurer, and agent for a great many years. He had been ailing with a stroke of paralysis for some time, and was treated by Dr. Manser, and other physicians, but did not recover.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this Charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donations to the above fund:—Rs. 500 from Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, in memory of Bai Pootlibai, widow of his late brother, Shet Nurrotamdass Madhowdass; and Rs. 250 from Messrs. Nagoonathdas Vithaldass and Kursondass Gopaldass, in memory of their aunt, Bai Pootlibai, widow of Shet Nurrotamdass Madhowdass.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of November last 3 horses and 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 39 bullocks and 10 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; 305 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 136 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF A MINOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Sakoo, a woman, aged forty-nine, a keeper of a house of ill-fame at Falkland Road, was charged before Mr. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 26th instant obtained possession of one Sakeena, a girl under the age of sixteen, intending that such minor should be used for immoral and illegal purposes under section 373 of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship remanded the case till to-day (Monday), when it will be heard by the magistrate who records the evidence.

PENALTY FOR ABSENCE FROM A SHIP.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Captain MacGregor of the steamship Guildhall, prosecuted Martin Frederickson, an articled seaman of the vessel, on a charge of absenting himself without leave on the 26th and 27th instant. The accused in defence stated that he asked the captain for leave to enable him to see the shipping master, as he was ill from having to work amongst a number of Arabs in the forecastle, which was exceedingly hot. His Worship fined him Rs. 10.

BURGLARY IN A TEMPLE.—During Thursday night the Marootee Temple at Nowroji Hill was broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing the back door open, and the thief or thieves having made the way through the temple on to the first floor occupied by Gunpat Mulchund, a "punjari" in charge of the temple, and carried away wearing apparel, a metal watch, cash, and sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 30, from a box belonging to the "punjari" Gunpat. From an inquiry made by the police, it was ascertained that four iron bars of the back window of a house adjoining the temple were also removed, but the tenants, being questioned by the police, stated that they heard no noise during the night in question.

FATAL FALL OVERBOARD.—Tookaram Peeraji, a Hindu lad, aged ten, residing at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, was, on Friday noon, working on board the steamship Arthur Head, when he accidentally fell overboard into the sea, a distance of about twenty feet. The lad in his fall collided with a boat that was lying alongside, sustaining injuries to his head and other parts of the body. He was picked up unconscious by the men in the boat and taken on the upper deck, whence he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased in the Goculdas Hospital in the afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRES.—About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out amongst a cluster of temporary cadjan sheds, erected for the purpose of stabling bullocks by a number of cart-drivers, near the tram terminus, at Wari Bunder. On an alarm being raised the cartdrivers residing in the vicinity turned up in time and extinguished the flames, but not before one of the sheds was completely destroyed and two others were partially damaged. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Pydhownie steamer arrived on the scene followed by the Fort, Byculla and Gowalia Tank steamers, but they were not brought into requisition as the conflagration had already been put out. The damage is estimated at one rupee. The outbreak is attributed to careless biddee smoking.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, on view of the body of Gainoo Luximan, aged forty-five, a farrier in the service of Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakeel, a Veterinary Surgeon, residing over his master's stables at Gowalia Tank Road. About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, the deceased was standing near a window, washing a vessel, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell on the ground floor, sustaining serious injuries to his head, left arm, and left leg. He was picked up unconscious, taken into his master's dispensary, and kept there until the arrival of his son, who is also a farrier, employed in the service of another Veterinary Surgeon. He came up about an hour after, and placed his father in a victoria to take him to the J. J. Hospital, but the deceased died on the way. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT MAZAGON.—A children's fete took place on Saturday, in the compound of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, which was decorated with flags, etc., and brilliantly illuminated by Chinese lanterns, bunties, etc. In the centre was planted a tree, which bore many interesting toys and presents which were to be distributed among the children, who were anxious as to what their luck would give them that day. The orchestra in attendance executed in a masterly manner the different amusing select pieces. By 5 p.m. the place reserved for the audience was filled to its utmost capacity. The programme of the evening opened with a song by the girls, Miss Couto accompanying on the piano. This was followed by a song by the boys, who were heartily cheered for their execution and gestures. Mr. L. Ribeiro, as Father Christmas, presented a very amusing and comic appearance, and sang several comic songs to the accompaniment on the piano by Miss Mary Gonsalves. Fruits and sweets were then served out to the children by some of the ladies present. The finale came off with the stripping of the Christmas tree of its transient decorations, which were presented to the children. Great praise is due to the promoter, Mr. P. J. D'Souza, for his having brought about this fete for the first time in this parish. Mr. J. C. D'Souza rendered valuable assistance in distributing the prizes.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George charged Vittoo Ratoo, a Hindu, describing himself as a dealer in dates, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft, in that he broke into a warehouse, belonging to one Ismail Allana, at Argyle Road, on the 24th instant, and stole therefrom a bag full of dry-dates, of the value of Rs. 3-8. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that for some time past complainant had been missing from his warehouse large quantities of goods, and consequently kept a strict watch over it, with the result that, on the 24th instant, a plank was found to have been removed, and a bag full of dry-dates stolen therefrom. A report was made to the police, and the dates were traced to the possession of the accused with the bag bearing the complainant's marks. Mr. Spencer, on behalf of the accused, urged that the dates found with accused were purchased by him to distribute amongst the people, according to custom, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage a few days ago. Complainant could not identify the dates as those stolen from his warehouse, and stated that such dates could be had in the bazaar. With regard to the possession of the bag bearing the complainant's mark, the pleader stated that his client had dealings with complainant, and that he must have obtained the bag while purchasing wheat from him. As the defence wished to call witnesses, the magistrate adjourned the case.

RENOVATION OF A FAMOUS MOSQUE.—At a recently held meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Godhra, in the spacious hall of Khan Sahib Abasalikhan Deheivi, a well known pensioner, late Police Inspector, Bijapur, a subject of unusual importance to Mahomedans specially was discussed. On the motion of Khan Saheb Abasalikhan, Mr. K. R. Nanjiani was voted to the chair. The president gave an account of the well known mosque at Champaner, the favourite resort of Sultan Mahomed Begda, vividly describing its former grandeur, which, he observed with pathos, had now become an abode for tigers and owls. If the Anjuman undertook the repair of the Musjid, of course, with extraneous help, it would, he said, be an act of religious merit, and at the same time an act reflecting credit on that body. Khan Saheb Abasalikhan, Mr. Haidershah Munshi, and Khan Saheb Hussainikhan Dhumekhan enthusiastically expressed their concurrence in the views expressed by the chairman, and eloquently urged the other members of the Anjuman to undertake the task, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that handbills in English, Gujarati, and Urdu should be published, with a photograph of the mosque, soliciting the aid of Mohomedan Nawabs, Amirs, Jagirdars, and also merchants, and other sympathisers in the object in view. In the course of his concluding remark, the chairman said that great credit was due to Mr. R. P. Lambert, who originally suggested the idea to the Anjuman, volunteering his best efforts in the matter. A vote of thanks to Mr. Lambert, and another one to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASSIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, DEC. 27.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN has removed his residence to Selvassa in the Nagor-Haveli district, where, as appearances indicate, he means to make a long stay. The official who was sent here upwards of a month ago from Goa, ostensibly to assume the duties of the Secretary to the Governor, the permanent incumbent having been promoted to the Administrorship of Mozambique, has not been able to take up his office owing to his appointment not having been gazetted in the official "Boletim" of Goa. It is not known as yet what changes are intended to be effected in the Customs duties consequent upon the report of the Commission sent here from Goa. A deputation on behalf of the followers of Vallabhacharya, consisting of Messrs. Jamnadass Nanabhai, Narron Damodar, Harjivan Khooshall, and Shunkerlal Pranvallabh, proceeded yesterday to Surat to induce his Holiness Maganlalji Maharaj to sanctify Damaun by paying a visit, and thus remove the interdiction pronounced upon this place, which has for a number of years prevented any of the Vallabhachaf Maharajs from setting foot in the Portuguese territory. The incident that became the cause of this interdiction is related as follows:—About seventy years ago, while Senhor Juliao was the Governor of Damaun, which was then crowded with Banias, Sonis, and other followers of Vallabhacharya, a certain Maharaj was invited to visit Damaun where it was intended that he should be worshipped in a manner befitting his position as a spiritual guide and according to the means of his devotees. In response to the wishes of the people the Maharaj with his retinue came to Damaun. A dispute, however, arose as to which part of Damaun should claim the honour of having the Maharaj's temporary residence. Damaun is divided into two parts, usually called Nguem Damao, or small Damaun, and the other part, which is reached by crossing a creek, called Daman-Ganga, is called "mothi," or big Damaun, owing to there being an ancient Portuguese fort wherein are located the Governor's residence and other public offices, though that of small Damaun. The dispute between the residents of the two parts became so alarming that the authorities had to interfere to preserve peace, and ultimately the Maharaj and his retinue crossed the creek and put up at big Damaun. The news of the Maharaj's arrival went to the ears of his Excellency the Governor, Senhor Juliao, who became desirous of seeing such a grand personage who could command the devotion of a vast number of people, and the Maharaj was accordingly sent for. The advisers of the Maharaj, wanting in moral courage, instead of representing to his Excellency that the Maharaj according to his notions of religion would consider his sacred person polluted by the mere touch of a "mlencha" (a Christian), and could not therefore accede to the wishes of the Governor, palmed of a person from the Maharaj's retinue for the Maharaj, the Governor paying high respect befitting the Maharaj's exalted position to the impostor. The harmless cheat would have remained undetected, but for the genius of mischief who was at work. One of the followers of Vallabhacharya residing at small Damaun provoked by the imaginary insult offered to him by the Maharaj's putting up at big Damaun, assumed the duties of a tell-tale and visited the Governor and completely unmasked the deception. His Excellency flew into a rage, and would not put up with the flagrant insult offered to his high dignity until he had visited the offender with condign punishment. The real Maharaja was arraigned before him, and while the first lash of the Governor's whip on the Maharaj's person was about to be followed by others in the shape of summary punishment, a very large multitude of Banias and Sonis interfered, and put a stop to his Excellency's ebullition of rage. Though the lash had not done any perceptible harm, the shock caused by utter humiliation and his idea of pollution was so sudden and severe to the Maharaj, that at his desire he was hurriedly removed out of the Portuguese jurisdiction, and on reaching Kalsi, a village in Bristish territory, a distance of two miles or more, he gave up his soul. Need it be said that this most deplorable affair grieved the hearts of all the followers of Vallabhacharya throughout the whole of India. It is said that from the date of this occurrence the prosperity of Damaun has been day after day on the wane.

The papers relating to the decision of the Conselho no Supremo Tribunal de Justica of Lisbon in the celebrated case of the alleged murder of Manna Nicha Mori Patel arrived by the last English mail. It appears that the said Bhana Nicha Mori and his ancestors have been for three hundred years in the enjoyment of the patelship of the seventy-two villages in the Portuguese territory. Bhana Patel owns extensive land at Kanary, a village in the Nagor-Haveli district, which is under cultivation, and suspecting that there were frequent thefts of corn from his field by the semi-wild tribe of Varlis, he employed a watchman. On the 7th October, 1892, a gang of about one hundred Varlis some of them armed with arrows and guns, made an attack on Bhana Patel's fields with the intention of forcibly removing the corn. The watchman overpowered one of the gang, and snatching from him his gun fired it upon the gang, killing one and wounding another. The Public Prosecutor attached to the Nagor-Haveli Court instituted proceedings against the watchman on a charge of murder and obtained a warrant for his arrest, which was sent in accordance with procedure to the Superior Tribunal, the District Court of Damaun for confirmation. Senhor Martins, who then happened to be the Judge of the Damaun Court, in confirming the warrant against the watchman, with the object of making a "prima facie" case against Bhana Patel took further evidence and issued another warrant for the arrest of Bhana Patel on a charge of murder. Thereupon Bhana Patel through his advocate applied to the said Judge to enlarge him to bail, but the application was refused. Bhana then applied for copy of the proceedings to enable him to prefer an appeal to the Relacao of Goa, but such application was refused. He next applied to send the proceedings in a sealed packet to the Goa Court, but even this application met with the same fate. An application was then made direct to the Goa Court, with the result that the Damaun Court was ordered to send the proceedings to the Goa Court under seal. The Goa Court, however, on hearing Bhana's appeal confirmed the decision of the Damaun Court relating to refusal of bail. Bhana then appealed to Conselho no Supremo Tribunal de Justica of Lisbon both against the lower Court's refusal to accept bail and on merits of the case. The Lisbon Court in their written judgment has stated that, though admittedly the watchman was in the employ of Bhana Patel, yet there was no evidence that Bhana had provided the watchman with a gun, and even if there had been such evidence, in the absence of the most essential showing that Bhana Patel directed the watchman to fire the gun upon the mob, Bhana could not be convicted of murder. The Lisbon Court, therefore, annulled the proceedings against Bhana Patel, and thus the heinous charge hanging over a period of upwards of three years against a man of the high position of Bhana Patel has been dismissed.

It is a curious coincidence that the same Judge, Senhor Martins, issued from time to time process against several members of Bhana Patel's family on different charges and the higher tribunal, the Relacao of Goa, annulled all such process.

Bhana Patel holds high testimonials from the Portuguese Government, bearing evidence of the voluntary relief he afforded to a number of villages at a time when pestilence and famine were creating a great havoc in the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PAPER issued by the Bengal Government shows that in 1894-95 the value of the goods purchased by the Civil Department through the Secretary of State was Rs. 5,31,476, while Rs. 69,091 represents the purchases of European manufactured goods in India, and Rs. 16,91,077 the value of goods manufactured in India and substituted for goods manufactured in Europe.

THE Accountant-General has been directed by Government to place at the disposal of the Madras Municipal Commissioners the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as a grant for the purpose of constructing an incinerator, purchasing from the contractor the existing stock of box and rubbish carts and constructing such others as may be required.

A SERIOUS dacoity was recently committed in the southern taluq of Ernad (Malabar) where the late Moplah outbreak was committed. About 40 Moplahs entered the house of a Nair Adikhari of Chembrasheri amshom and carried off a considerable amount of valuable property. This Adikhari is the individual who was waylaid by the insurgents in the Pandicad rising and dispossessed of the Government kist that he was conveying to the Treasury. In consequence of this circumstance, there is a strong rumour in the locality that the present dacoity may develop into something more serious. Mr. Gillespie, the Special Assistant Collector, is enquiring into the matter, and the Acting Collector, Mr. Pinhey, and the District Police Superintendent, Mr. Fawcett, have both been communicated with.

THE Rajputana Railway attained the proud position of giving the highest return of any line in India in 1894, the net earnings amounting to the respectable figure of 11·65 per cent on the capital outlay. The B. B. and C. I. comes next with a return of 10·22 per cent, while the E. I. R. ranks third with a figure of 9·72. Thus the systems of lines running from Delhi to Bombay and Calcutta respectively and comprising 3,800 miles in extent, have earned an average dividend of 10¼ per cent, and notwithstanding the heavy gold obligations of the two broad-gauge lines, there remains a handsome surplus of of 121 lakhs to be credited to the State. The Eastern Bengal is fourth on the list with a percentage of 8·36 per cent; the G. I. P. next with 5·82, and the O and R. R. follows with a percentage of 5·58. Summed up the lines paying 10 to 11¼ per cent comprise 3,800 miles; 8 per cent 300 miles, and 5¼ per cent 2,200 miles, or 6,300 miles in all. Of the remaining trunk lines, the Madras Railway earns 4 per cent, and is now in a fair way towards doing better, while the North-Western earns 3 per cent. This latter system, however, is partly commercial and partly military, and if the latter portion were eliminated, the commercial section would probably be found to be earning over five per cent. It may therefore be safely stated that but for the fall in exchange the trunk railways of India would have been a highly remunerative investment both for shareholders and the State, and the time cannot be far distant when they will become a valuable source of income to Government.

MR. L. F. VERNON-HARCOURT, C.E., whom the Calcutta Port Commissioners have finally resolved to bring out from England to doctor the Hughli channels, has a record establishing his fitness to give the best advice on the subject. During the last fifteen years he has contributed a large number of papers to the *Journal* of the Institution of Civil Engineers bearing on the treatment of rivers and estuaries. Among these are "Training work at a delta outlet," "Physical conditions affecting the outlets of tidal rivers," and articles on dredging and embanking for the regulation of rivers. He also enjoys a large practice as a consulting engineer on points connected with the improvement of water communication, a branch of the profession which has been greatly neglected since the introduction of railways. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Vernon-Harcourt's accumulated experience will enable him to throw light on a problem which is tolerably certain to offer a greater degree of complexity than any which he has hitherto encountered. There are many who think that the Hughly sand banks will hold their own against all comers, however great their reputation as river experts may be: but practically everyone is agreed that the Commissioners will act wisely in "taking advice," because their action, if it does nothing more, will demonstrate to the mercantile world that those charged with the working of the port are alive to a danger which menaces its prosperity.

A FIRE broke out in one of the carriages in the down Darjeeling mail train which arrived on Monday at Sealdah. While on its journey on the Northern Bengal section of the railway, a carriage lamp broke, setting fire to the roof of the carriage. At Saidpore Station the fire, however, was promptly extinguished, and beyond causing the detention of the train for about half an hour, no other damage was done.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce will, we understand, support the action of the Bombay and Calcutta mill-owners in recommending that the import duties be removed on piece-goods made of yarns below 20's.

THE doubling of the East Bengal State Railway line as far as Goalundo will, we hear, be completed in good time to meet next season's jute traffic, as ample funds have been provided for the purpose.

THE Government has approved, as a tentative measure and subject to a report at the end of six months, the proposal of the Bishop of Madras to place the stations of Araikeri and Shimoga under the charge of the chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

THE time in which the Viceroy's Cup was won by Sprightly on Tuesday afternoon is the best ever made in this race, and is very nearly four seconds quicker than Metallic's last year.

THE Gilgit Durbar, at which the loyal local chiefs will be rewarded for their services during the troublous time in Chitral, will take place next Tuesday. The *khillats* sent up from India were delayed in their transit over the Kashmir passes, owing to heavy snow, but they have now arrived safely. The gathering should be a remarkable one as it emphasises the consolidation of British influence in the cis-Hindu Kush States. Yasin, by the way, which was detached from Chitral and made over to the Kuswakhti sardars, has been quite peaceful and the arrangement promises to work satisfactorily.

IN Chitral proper there is absolutely nothing to cause uneasiness, and the winter will probably pass without any political developments. The new forts at Chitral town and Drosh have been pushed on towards completion, and as they will be tribal-proof our troops will always have a feeling of security in garrisoning them, while their small size will permit of moveable columns being sent out after sufficient garrisons have been provided. The Afghan operation in Kaffristan, to the west of Chitral, are being watched with much interest by our officers, but the subjugation of Kafirs involves no risk of complication on the border. On the contrary Kafir raids will be effectually stopped, and slave-hunting by Chitralis will disappear at the same time. The general outlook from the Malakand to Gilgit is bright enough now, whatever the spring may produce.

THE Amir has signified his intention of staying at Jellalabad for the remainder of the winter. Shahzada Nasrulla Khan has arrived at Kabul. He was received by all the troops, chiefs and influential men near the city.

A VALUABLE addition has been made to the interesting collection of naval and military relics in the museum of the Royal United Service Institute at Whitehall. Lord Raglan is now exhibiting, on loan, the medals and orders, swords, &c., which belonged to his grandfather, Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, who died when in command of the British Army in the Crimea in 1854. Included in these is the valuable gold cross with five clasps for the Peninsula, the Field Officers' Gold Medal, and the Waterloo Medal, and some beautiful presentation swords.

At a con... concert in Berlin some time ago (says a correspondent there) the Danish violinist Mlle. Frida Scotta took part. As the end of her solo the Emperor turned to the beautiful girl and said: "You play so exquisitely when I shut my eyes I think I hear Sarasate; but I would rather keep them open."

THE report of the Berlin Woman's Society for 1894-95 says that this society, founded on the 1st March, 1894, now counts 210 members, three of whom are honorary. Ten meetings took place, and the Society's Institute for Nursing assisted 39 patients. The legal protection of the Society was made use of in 225 cases. The Society formed a special committee, which has joined the "Society for the Redemption of Criminal Prisoners."

DOWN to the commencement of the present century London was practically drained by cesspools. Soon after 1830 house drainage was connected with such sewers as then existed, which were for the most part natural water-courses discharging into the Thames within the Metropolitan district. The river became in consequence so polluted that, in 1855, the Metropolitan Board of Works was called into existence to remedy the evil. Our present Barking and Crossness system, planned by the late Sir Joseph Baz

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

THE English and French Funds advanced yesterday, my Consols in London 3-8 per cent. to 107; and Rentes in Paris ¼ per cent., to 100¾; with Paris Exchange on London slightly higher, at fcs 25·24 Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. higher in London, at 117¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8, to 1 1-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 1-8 per cent.; 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1¼ per cent., to £61 1-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 30 7-16d. per lb.; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 66 5-8 cents per lb.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ per cent. lower, at 4·89¼ dollars.

The Indian Council allotted 8 lakhs of extra Bills yesterday between Bombay and Calcutta, the bulk at 1s. 1 31-32d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, though the same as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on the same day, but 3 lakhs at the enhanced rate of 1s. 2d.

To-day Consols have receded 1/8 per cent., to 106 7/8; and French Rentes ¼ per cent., to 100¾. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 30½d. per oz. in London; but in New York it is unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. About £620,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. Three lakhs of extra Council Bills have been allotted to Bombay at the enhanced rate of 1s. 2 3-32d., or 3-32d. above the higher rate obtained yesterday. The Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate on London at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., making it 1s. 1 7/8d.

The Liverpool and Manchester market have been closed yesterday and to-day for the holidays.

In New York yesterday the price of steady Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8¼ cents per lb.; as also were March Futures at 7·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales, compared with 49,000 bales last year, and 42,000 bales the year before.

To-day the spot price in New York is still unchanged; but Futures for March are two points higher, at 7·96 cents. The receipts at the Ports are 40,000 bales, going against 41,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1894, and 43,000 bales in 1893. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4,800,000 bales yesterday, compared with 4¼ million bales visible at the end if the previous week.

Our local Cotton market was steady in tone yesterday at an advance in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Exporters bought only 100 bales of Khandwa, at Rs. 203-8; but the Mills took 1,650 bales, consisting of 750 Khandwa, at Rs. 204-5; 550 Pachora, at Rs. 188-98; 100 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 196-8; Khangaum, at Rs. 204; and Bengal, at Rs. 177; and 50 Mulkapore, at Rs. 206 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady in tone at previous rates, with a moderate amount of export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,579 bales.
Wheat	3,688 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5,276 "
Groundnuts	3,018 "
Castorseed	2,176 "
Rice	12,835 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet at nominally unchanged rates, no fresh business of importance having been reported again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firmer this morning at 1s 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits: but we have heard of no regular business passing at either of the above quotations. Re-sales, however, again came out in quantity, being placed early in the day at 1s. 2 1-8d., and later at 1s. 15-32d.; and Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward, has also been reported to a moderate extent at our quotations at foot; but at the close the tone was quieter, with quotations as follows:—

Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8 to 1-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Francs 3 do.	1·92½

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105¼ for Cash and the near settlement, and at 104 1-8 for the next account, and remained at these rates throughout the day in a quiet market, closing on the same level.

SHARES.—The market was very dull to-day, owing probably to a holiday feeling being prevalent, and the only changes that have taken place in prices are a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 10 in Lukmidas Mill Shares; Marcks and Co. are Rs. 2 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	107
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper	61 1-8
Bar Silver	30 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £43,600,000, decrease £1,000,000; Public Deposits, £9,500,000, increase £900,000; Other Deposits, £48,500,000, decrease £2,100,000; Other Securities, £26,600,000, increase £100,000: Notes and Gold, £34,200,000, decrease £1,500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here the day before yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the evening of the 24th instant.

HONGKONG, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December, 1895 on 113·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,100	20	15,120
Or per mile of Railway	26	105	...	131
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	68,066	2,22,709	1,311	2,92,083
Total for 24 weeks	71,066	2,34,809	1,331	3,07,206
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,716	21,886	18	24,620
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	189	.....	213
Total to corresponding date do.	32,527	1,47,078	494	1,80,099

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,500
Increase to date ..... " 1,27,107

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st December 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,877	43,841	...	5,964	16,604	...
Goods	62,810	66,150	2,690	...	...	3,49,250
Other earnings	5,039	3,723	1,316	...	12,753	...
Total for week	1,05,726	1,07,714	...	1,953	...	...
Aggregate	21,60,895	24,79,873	...	...	...	3,18,92[illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 28.

10 p.m. ... 72°

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29.

6 a.m. ... 69°
10 a.m. ... 75°
2 p.m. ... 85°
4 p.m. ... 87°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORFIELD—December 21, at the Baring High School, Batala, the wife of the Revd Egerton Cornield, M A, of a son.

CLARK—December 25, at Chingool, Cachar, the wife of J S W Dalrymple Clark, of a son.

GAHAN—December 23, at Kilambakam, Chingleput District, the wife of F W Gahan, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours.

ELLIOT—On Christmas Day, at 53, Chowringhee, the wife of H Elliot, of a son.

NICOLL—December 24, at Summer Hill, Sydney, N S W, the wife of George S E Nicoll, of a daughter.

PRINGLE—December 24, at Badulipar, Assam, the wife of R B Pringle, of a daughter.

RUNDLE—December 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major C S Rundle, I M S, of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BUTCHER—O'NEILL—December 24, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bellary Cantonment, Robert Butcher, P W D, Burma, to Bridget O'Neill, younger daughter of the late John O'Neill, Conductor, Ordnance Dept.

GIB—ROBERTSON—December 23, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev H Long, M A, Chaplain, Howard Alario Gib, I S C, third son of General W A Gib, C B, Madras Army, to Annie, third daughter of Colonel John Robertson, C I E, President, Simla Municipality.

KING—KITSON—December 9, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, C P, by the Rev C H Barlow, Chaplain, Robert C H Moss King, I C S, eldest son of Robert Moss King, late B C S, of Ashcott Hill, Bridgwater, Somerset, to Catherine Frances, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J E Kitson, A P D.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—December 25, at New Town, Cuddalore, John Edward Edwards, aged 67 years, 11 months and 28 days.

GAHAN—December 23, at Kilambakam, Chingleput District, Eleanor Isadora, the dearly loved wife of F W Gahan, aged 27.

MCCALL—December 18, at Simla, Mary Ellen, the wife of Assistant Surgeon G McCall, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1895.

THE inaugural Presidential address at the eleventh National Congress at Poona was much more in accordance with precedent than that which Mr. Alfred Webb delivered twelve months ago. The wholesome home truths, which the late member for Waterford addressed to the delegates at Madras, found no echo in the eloquent and exhaustive oration of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, whose remarks were characterised by all the elements of Congress orthodoxy, with the welcome exception that they were somewhat more moderate in tone and argument than the addresses of former Native presidents. Mr. Bannerjee took care to refrain from making any but a most cursory reference to the squabbles that have preceded the assembly of the Congress in the Deccan capital. Under the plea that he was a stranger to local politics and local feelings he refused to enter into the merits of a question which has as much, and no more, to do with the politics of the Deccan as with the politics of Bengal, Madras, or the Central Provinces. That question was whether the movement for the social amelioration of the people should be formally divorced from that for the obtainment of political privileges, notwithstanding that its inclusion in the original circular defining the scope and objects of the Congress obtained for the Congress movement a large amount of sympathy in England which it would not otherwise have received. Mr. Bannerjee does not seem to fear that now the original position has been retracted the sympathy of well-meaning people at home evoked by that position will be finally alienated, otherwise he would scarcely have praised the leaders of the late disturbance by asserting that those who were in favour of the Social Conference being held in the pendal and those who were opposed to it were animated by one common sentiment of devotion to the Congress. It would seem from this statement that Mr. Bannerjee neglected to obtain enlightenment on the subject from the leading vernacular organs in Poona, for an acquaintance with the details of the quarrel is incompatible with the opinion that the whole controversy arose from a conscientious singleness of purpose. It was not love to the Congress but hatred to social reform which led Mr. Tilak and his friends to drive the National Conference from the Congress pendal. Equally wide of the mark was Mr. Bannerjee's reference to "the presence of our Mahomedan friends" as a "complete contradiction" of the allegation that the Congress is a Hindu one. Mr. Bannerjee should have remained silent on this point, for the number of Mahomedans present was only just sufficient to accentuate the utter indifference of the community to the movement—an indifference to the local indications of which Mr. Bhide, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, drew sorrowful attention a few moments before the president spoke. The Mahomedans of Poona have had such unpleasant experience in local affairs of the tyranny of majorities that they may well hesitate, even when the Congress is held in their own city and can be attended without trouble or expense, from joining in a movement, the full success of which would undoubtedly lead to the political and social aggrandisement of that particular section of the Hindu race which has for centuries arrogated a monopoly of educational and administrative privileges. But happily for the Mahomedan and Parsee communities the day for the accomplishment of this result is far distant. When it comes the President of the Congress may well warn the delegates against "the demoralizing influence of success," but at present Mr. Bannerjee's warning on the point is somewhat premature. It is not yet in the power of the community to whom he belongs to turn the public service of the country into a huge race monopoly.

There was no part of Mr. Bannerjee's speech more fair and moderate than that devoted to a consideration of the rights and privileges possessed by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and those who cannot agree with his suggested extension of those privileges must realise that he did not adopt the attitude of an impracticable reformer. The suggestion that, subject to leave being granted by Government, non-official members should be allowed to move amendments to the Budget can, however, scarcely be regarded as possessing any practical utility, for, as Mr. Bannerjee admits, the preponderance of the official element would always ensure the defeat of amendments to which Government was opposed. We should like to hear from Mr. Bannerjee what good will in his view be derived from giving the nominated members the empty form of the privilege of amendation without the power. The transition from this question to that of legislation by mandate was a natural one, but it was scarcely necessary for Mr. Bannerjee to waste the time of the delegates by quoting at length Lord Elgin's views in advocacy of the doctrine, for they are familiar to all who take any interest in Indian politics, as indeed are many of the other quotations with which the president's three hours' oration was "padded." By some strange process of reasoning Mr. Bannerjee seems to think that because Sir Charles Elliott on one occasion warned the non-official members against the contingency of mandates being issued by their constituents, the powers of veto of legislative proposals possessed in the case of the local administrations by the Viceroy-in-Council, and in the case of the Government of India by the Secretary of State, should be abrogated. Without entering into the merits of the important constitutional question involved, we must say that we see absolutely no analogy in the relations existing between non-official members and their constituents and those between the Indian Governments and the higher authorities, to whom they are constitutionally bound to submit. Although somewhat extravagent in style, Mr. Bannerjee's references to the financial difficulties of the Government of India and his protest against the forward military policy to which the present administration is committed, are not open to objection in a journal which has consistently advocated an adherence to the Laureantian policy. In referring to the question of the home charges, Mr. Bannerjee expressed his belief that if contributions were made thereto by the English Treasury members of Parliament, now so apathetic in regard to Indian affairs, would take a real interest in the details of the Indian Budget. But what the Empire requires is not a subsidy, with all its demoralising effects on giver and receiver, to help to pay the home charges, but a fair readjustment of those charges between the Indian and the British exchequers. She asks as a right, not as a favour, to be relieved from the payment of the cost of the maintenance of the Chinese and Persian legations, and of other diplomatic and administrative charges which should in equity be borne by Great Britain.

No presidential address at the Congress would be complete without reference to the enormity of granting exchange compensation allowance. But Mr. Bannerjee, who, like all good Congressmen, desires to see that allowance abolished, forgot to mention that the outlay involved by this concession is diminishing, and is now five per cent. less than it was nine months ago. The all-round rise in the pay of peons and other humble servants of the Government advocated by Mr. Bannerjee, as compensating them for failing to obtain compensation for a loss they do not incur, would in reality be much more costly than the arrangement of which Mr. Bannerjee complains. Although the extra amounts granted would be individually small, the enormous number of recipients would make the change a very costly one. But of course this consideration does not weigh greatly on the mind of a politician who takes the grant of exchange compensation as illustrating the theory that the employment of Europeans even in the comparatively few posts reserved for them is "morally wrong, economically disastrous, and politically inexpedient." Mr. Bannerjee, however, qualified this generalisation in regard to the employment of foreigners in the public service with the remark that it was generally applicable "unless it is evident that the gain in other respects outweighs the financial loss, or in the end averts greater financial loss." It would be a very easy matter to show that this reservation applies in a very marked degree to India. But having begun life as a covenanted civilian, Mr. Bannerjee is naturally of a different opinion, and believes that simultaneous examinations would greatly promote the efficiency of the service—an idea quite as erroneous as his assertion that the separation of judicial and executive functions is delayed, not on the ground of the cost involved, but because of the loss of prestige which officers who combine the two functions would suffer. The President strongly condemned the Legal Practitioners' Bill, which he described as calculated not only to suppress touting but to suppress mofussil pleaders. Mr. Bannerjee may well view that contingency with dismay, for in no direction does the Congress receive more help in the dissemination of its propaganda than from this class of men. The bill undoubtedly requires modification, but we cannot see in its enactment the direful results of which Mr. Bannerjee spoke, and which could only be brought about under the inconceivable combination of a tyrannous use of power by the District Judges generally and the connivance of the High Court therein. The figures given by the President in regard to the comparative amount spent in education in various countries are interesting, but it would be unsafe to accept those relating to India as correct, since he confessed that he did not know whether they include the contributions made by local bodies. We can set his doubts at rest, and tell him that the amount he named as spent on education in India did not include the large sums contributed by local boards and municipalities. But even when the figures are corrected they are of little practical value, since the respective conditions are so different that a comparison of the amount spent on education in India with the corresponding expenditure in European countries, is as misleading as a comparison of the pay of the Indian labourer with that of the British workingman.

APROPOS of the new Burmese frontier expedition the remarks on our relations with the tributary States and tribes, in the Burma Administration Report to hand yesterday, is interesting reading. In the Chin hills the most important events of the year (reckoned from the first of June), were the substitution of a battalion of military police for the military garrison of the northern posts, the successful expedition against Thetta, and the withdrawal of a large number of guns from the southern tribes. The attitude of all the tribes was satisfactory, and there was scarcely any serious crime. Friendly relations are being established between the Chins and their neighbours in the plains, and traders now move freely about in the hill villages. The collection of a nominal tribute was effected without difficulty. The tours undertaken by the Assistant Political Officer were uneventful. No disturbances of any kind occurred in the Arakan hill tracts and the frontier, which is supervised by the Subdivisional Officer of Yawdwin, was also at peace. Somewhat late in the season a short tour was undertaken among the tribes on this frontier with doubtless good results. During the year also the Hlamo district, which formerly included all the Kachin tracts on the north-east frontier, was divided into the Bhamo and Myitkyina districts from the 1st April this year. The usual tours were undertaken in the open season by Civil Officers with military police escorts, and except for the occurence of a regretable incident at the Khaittik village, the tours were perfectly peaceful. Among the most important events in these hills was the visit to Mam and the assumption of direct control over the Matin tract, which lies to the east of Bhamo, and borders on one of the most important trade routes. The Jade Mines tract was also visited and a temporary post was established at Nanyaseik, north of Mogaung, where rubies are said to be found. The Sana Kachins, who burnt Myitkyina in 1892, continued to give trouble, and when the report was drafted it was pointed out that though they are beyond the administrative border it was necessary to visit and punish them in the present season. The Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation was enacted during the year, but did not come into effect till after its close. The Southern Shan States, we are glad to find, continued free from disturbance and from serious crime throughout the year, and no alteration was made in the system of administration. Several of the Chiefs are reported to have shown an enlightened interest in the improvement of communications in their States and in other measures for the amelioration of the condition of their people. Towards the close of the year the Chief Commissioner held a durbar at Taunggyi, where for the first time Chiefs from all parts of the Southern Shan States were assembled together. The trade of the States increased to a remarkable extent. The assertion of more intimate control than heretofore in the trans-Salween States, the establishment of a military post at Kengtung, and the connection of Kengtung with Taunggyi by means of a road and telegraph line, were among the most important incidents of the year. In the Northern Shan States salutary reforms were carried out in Hsipaw and Tawngpeng and South Hsenwi was ably administered. The condition of North Hsenwi was less satisfactory, and stringent measures had to be undertaken in dealing with the Sawbwa. The Kachins in the State, who in former years have given much trouble, were administered by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, and remained at peace. Throughout the Shan States the tribute, which was assessed at very moderate rates, was paid with commendable punctuality.

AUSTRALIA suffers as much as India from fraudulent misrepresentation in the matter of trade-marks, and the authorities have for some time been exceptionally vigorous in their attempts to stop it. Indeed, we find from the Melbourne paper recent prosecutions by the Customs department for false description of goods have brought the question to a climax in relation to the labelling of spirits. Both importers and manufacturers have been in the habit of labelling the bottles to represent that the contents have some attractive quality, which in fact they may not possess. The bottling of Victorian spirit, and calling it "Scotch" whiskey, for instance, the Customs authorities rightly maintain that this is a falsehood in fact, and a breach of the law. The manufacturers argue that to label a bottle "Scotch whiskey" does not necessarily mean that the spirit was made in Scotland, but merely that it has a certain flavor, and that "Scotch" whiskey can be made anywhere outside of Scotland. Think of that! An attempt is also often made to modify the representation by adding to the label the name of some Victorian firm; but this, we are glad to see, is also held by the department to be wrong, as there is no evidence whatever that the spirit has been manufactured by such a firm. A third form of label sometimes carries the words "manufactured by" the local firm whose name appears on the bottle, and this the Customs authorities admit to be a nearer approach to true description, but still they doubt whether it is true enough. There need be no doubt about it, but all the same it is probable that a test case will be prepared in order to obtain the decision of the courts whether "Scotch" whiskey can be made in Victoria. In the meantime the department is obtaining information from the old country. The English authorities, it is stated, do not allow any spirit to be bonded as "Scotch" or "Irish," unless it is actually the product of those countries, and, as has been shown in Bombay, a [illegible] spirit, called Irish whiskey for example, cannot be accepted.

THE Viceroy was reported to be [illegible] on Thursday evening, but was still confined to bed.

MAHRULIA KHAN has arrived at Kelat. He was received by all the troops, chiefs and influential men near the city.

A PECULIAR story is going the round of Mandalay, but principally in the Burmese quarters. It is asserted, with respect to the alleged cases of kidnapping of young children, about which so loud a cry was raised a month ago, that the children have been kidnapped at the instance of certain contractors—natives of India—for the purpose of offering them as sacrifices to their gods, whom the contractors wish to propitiate. Of course, says the local paper, there is not an atom of truth in such startling and horrible allegations; but none the less there are many among the superstitious Burmans who firmly believe every word of it.

IF existence in this world involves a certain amount of trial and suffering, writes the *Pioneer*, it appears to be certain that a good deal can be done in these days to mitigate its evils by the aid of modern developments of the Insurance system and a proper understanding of its resources. These are more extensive than is generally imagined. Thus we read in a contemporary that a gentleman who is bringing a divorce suit, and who would seem either to doubt the strength of his case or to mistrust the Queen's Proctor, has taken out a policy with a leading Guarantee and Accident Company under which he will receive say £5,000 in the event of his decree not being made absolute. In sporting parlance he therefore stands to win either

TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]

CRETAN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.

All the Powers are urging upon the Porte that lenient treatment should be shown to the Zeitun insurgents, who are taking refuge in the mountains.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Dec. 29.

The Sultan has despatched Arif Pacha to St. Petersburg with costly presents for the Czar. It is rumoured that he is entrusted with a special mission, and there has been a decided rapprochement latterly between Turkey and Russia.

SPEECH BY THE MIKADO.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.

In a speech from the throne, his Majesty the Mikado stated that the foreign relations are growing more intimate.

The Mikado announced that measures would be adopted for increasing the defences of the Empire.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, the Madagascar credit of seventeen million francs, asked for by M. Bourgeois, the Premier, was voted.

UNITED STATES FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The House of Representatives are now debating the Bond Bill, empowering Secretary Carlisle to issue 5 per cent. bonds. The vote will be taken on Saturday, whether the issue is to be fifty millions or one hundred.

Dec. 23.

The House of Representatives passed the Short Term Government Bond Bill, to-day, 169 voting in favour of it and 136 against.

DEPRESSION IN LANCASHIRE.

Codlington's Mill at Blackburn, of six hundred looms, has stopped work.

The Weavers' Society states that ten thousand looms are now idle.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

General Sir F. Scott and staff, including his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg and his Highness Prince Christian, have arrived at Acroful en route to Prahsu.

Dec. 29.

General Sir F. Scott and staff have reached Mansu, and Sir F. Scott has decided to watch the movements of the tribe of the Sefwis, whose attitude is considered doubtful, as they might attack the expeditionary flank.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

There are persistent rumours at Johannesburg of a secret arming of the Uitlanders.

President Kruger has returned from the country. It is stated that he is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and is taking the necessary steps to meet the storm. If it came General Joubert would be summoned to Pretoria.

The foreigners at Johannesburg are much divided. The Germans and Americans side with the Government against the National Union of the Transvaal Britishers Society.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE MEKONG.

Negotiations between Great Britain and France are proceeding regarding Harrar and the Mekong, and it is understood that France is very desirous of an entente on all pending questions.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Mr. Gladstone has started for Biarritz.

THE RISING IN ZEITUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.

The Porte has instructed the Governor of Zeitun that the inhabitants, who were not actually engaged in the insurrection, are not to be molested.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Mr. W. B. Gladstone, of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, is elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Smythe.

LANGUAGE REWARD TO OFFICERS.

The reward to officers of less than 10 years' standing for passing the higher standard in Hindustani is to be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. The limit of service within which Military officers eligible to receive the rewards for passing the high proficiency test will be extended from 10 to 20 years. The decisions will have effect from April next.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS BILL.

The criticisms and opinions of Military authorities on the Indian Volunteers Bill, relating to the payment of Volunteers when serving at a distance from the head-quarters, have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, and the Bill will probably be deferred until the Simla season in consequence.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Yesterday's racing was most disastrous for backers, favourite after favourite going down in quick succession. Only two that won were Merry Eyes and Moth, both of which started at almost prohibitive odds. The race of the day, the Dharbhanga Cup, proved a complete upset, Norbert, a 10 to 1 chance, winning on the post from Virago and Colleen Juna. The following are the results :—

GRAND ANNUAL.

Muscovite	1
Sweep	2
Prince Imperial	3

PONY HANDICAP.

Merry Eyes	1
Leah	2

Two ran.

STAND PLATE.

Frivolity	1
Marvellous	2
Albyn	3

DHARBHANGA CUP.

Muscovite	1
Virago	2
Colleen Juna	3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Virago; 4 to 1 each Blarney Stone, Colleen Juna, and Chaperone; and 10 to 1 Norbert.

INNOVATION HANDICAP.

Belgrave	1
Bebe	2
Kellymount	3

CROWNINGHEE PLATE.

Moth	1
Candle	2
[illegible]	3

PONY PURSE.

[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2
Mallory	3

THE KACHIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The Mogoung column has reached Panlang from the Mogoung side, and Lieutenant Newbold and an advance party from Myitkyina. The Panlang surrendered without opposition, at noon, on Friday, the date previously arranged. So far no opposition has been offered to either party. The general opinion is that there will probably be no fighting unless the Kachins think we mean to occupy the country, when they will certainly fight. The main body of the Myitkyina column under Major Atkinson is still at Udan.

A MIRACULOUS DEATH.

POONA, Dec. 29.

A miraculous case happened, this morning, in the city of Poona under the following circumstances. A Brahmin, named Luximan, resident of Thana, came here for the National Congress. He was laid up with fever. Yesterday he grew dangerously ill, and was thrown in a trance. His friends, thinking him dead, made the necessary arrangements for his funeral. They placed the supposed dead man in a coffin for taking him to the river to be burnt. The funeral arrived near the Shani temple, where the head and hands of the dead man were seen to be moving by some passers-by, who stopped the funeral, and having the coffin placed on the ground, removed the cloth from the face, when the man opened his eyes, and tried to speak. He was immediately extricated from the coffin, and taken to the Karashkhana. He was afterwards ordered to go home.

EVENING PARTY TO CONGRESS DELEGATES.

POONA, Dec. 30.

A grand evening party was given by Shri Baba Maharaja on behalf of the Poona people, at the "Eagle's Nest," to the president and delegates of the Congress. It surpassed in magnificence, as remarked by Mr. Surendranath, any Congress entertainment hitherto given. There were fireworks and brilliant illuminations, as also the performance of "Shakuntal" in Sanskrit, and other entertainments. Everyone went away highly satisfied.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Dec. 28.

Sir Syed, accompanied by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Mehdi Ali, Mr. Syed Mahomed, Mowlana Nazir Ahmed, and the Hon'ble Haji Ismael Khan, started from Aligarh, on the 25th instant, to the tenth annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, held this year at Shahjahanpur, under the auspices of Khan Bahadur Barkat Ali Khan. On the 26th, in the morning, the party was received at Tilhar by a large number of people, and at Shahjahanpur the party received an ovation. Large crowds enthusiastically applauded Sir Syed and his friends, and on their way from the station a royal reception was accorded him.

A meeting of the managing committee took place to decide about the resolutions and other executive matters.

The first meeting was held on the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., in a vast and beautiful hall, temporarily erected, and containing one thousand seats. Munshi Rafaat Ali, a leading citizen, welcomed the members on behalf of the reception committee, and requested Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to preside. After pronouncing an animated eulogy in praise of his talents and patriotism, the president, in his opening address, reiterated the objects of the Conference, and urged upon the Mahomedans the need of diffusing liberal education among themselves. He emphasized the fact that Islam could not be inimical to culture and civilization and to oppose western education, for fear on account of a religion was admitting its weakness and confessing that Islam was intended for the rude and ignorant races. He strongly condemned this position, and appealed to the sturdy Afghans of Rohilkhand to maintain their warlike courage and in the peaceful reign of her Majesty Victoria to overthrow the devils of superstition and ignorance. The delivery of this impressive address lasted an hour.

The secretary, Sir Syed, read his report and reviewed the working of the last year.

The second sitting was held at night. A resolution thanking Haji Zakria, of Bombay, for his gift of two lakhs of rupees for an orphanage was proposed, seconded and supported by Messrs. Bashir-ud-din Nazir Ahmed and Ghulamus Saglain, respectively.

Mr. Syed Mahmood who was enthusiastically received, and who is chiefly conducting the business of the Conference, eloquently appealed to the Mussalman's to follow such examples and spend money for useful objects.

Some poems were then recited, and the first day's business came to an end.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 41st Field Battery from Barrackpore will take part in the 1st of January parade in Calcutta.

Lieutenant G. A. R. Watts is transferred from the 2nd Bombay Lancers to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The concentration of troops at Delhi for manœuvres will not now take place, but a camp will be held in and about Meerut instead.

The term of appointment of Major W. B. Graham, 2nd Manchester Regiment, as Commandant, Laudour Depot, has been extended by six months.

Lieutenant A. G. G. Sharp, Leicester Regiment, is attached to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade on resigning his appointment on probation for the Staff Corps.

General Jennings, accompanied by Captain Paul, D. A. A. G., has left Dibrugarh for Kohima and Manipur, travelling via Jorhat, Amguri and Golaghat.

Captain H. H. Butler, 29th Field Battery, R. A., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General R. A., Bengal Command, vice Captain Rundle vacated.

Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, R. E., on relinquishing his appointment as officiating Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, is posted to the Bengal Command.

Capt. S. W. Hare, 1st K. R. Rifles, proceeding Home on duty to the Regimental Depot, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in the Transport Dilwara, sailing on the 11th January.

Surgeon-Colonel Churchill, who has had charge of the Home District for the past 18 months, comes out shortly to Bengal; and will probably be succeeded in London by Brigade-Surgeon T. O'Farrell, about to be promoted.

Lieutenant-General Nairne, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, started on his third tour, through the Mhow and Deesa Districts on December 22nd. He is at Mahableswar from the 25th instant to the 6th January; from the 10th to the 15th he attends the show manœuvres, and from the 21st to 23rd the Deesa manœuvres, returning to Bombay on the 25th January.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail, to-day, for England, with the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment and Details, via Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 34 officers, 17 ladies, 13 children, 1,220 men, rank-and-file, 45 women, and 95 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Brig Surg Lt Col H T Brown, A M Staff	Rev and Mrs J H Bateson and child, E Dept
Major R H MacCarthy, R Lanc Regt	Lieut T B Dixon, R Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs H B N Biwicke, Manchester Regt	Lieut A Paton, R Lanc Regt
Surg Major and Mrs J Watson and child, A M Staff	Lieut and Mrs M W Kirk, R Lanc Regt
Surg Major and Mrs E Butt, sister-in-law and 2 children, A M Staff	Lieut T Marker, R Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs A T T Ross and child, R Lanc Regt	Lieut J M Graham, R Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs M F Fegen, R A	Lieut A R S Martin, R Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs E A F Carter, R Lanc Regt	Lieut J H Crawford, I S Corps
Capt E B Urmston, A and S High	Lieut Sir E J B Gerran, Rifle Brigades
Surg Capt and Mrs E G Brown, A M Staff	Lieut C A Barrett, R Lanc Regt
Capt W H Duffin, R Lanc Regt	Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs B Clancy and 3 children, R Lanc Regt
Capt C B R Collings, R Dublin Fus	2nd Lieut E G Evans, R Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs R Errington and child, I S Corps	2nd Lieut A T H R Betty, R Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs W Houghton, I S Corps	2nd Lieut B C Kauntze, R Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs T Jameson and 4 children, Mis List	2nd Lieut A Mc M Dykes, R Lanc Regt
Capt W J Mangles, R Lanc Regt	2nd Lieut F C D Davidson, R Lanc Regt
Capt C R Wynell Mayon, Border Regt	Deputy Supdt Miss A M Murray, I N Service
Capt L F Stokes R Lanc Regt	Nursing Sister Miss E A Wildman, I N Service
	Mrs Glasspole, Royal Navy

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 27.

The expeditionary force under the command of the Duke of Oporto, numbering some 300 men, arrived at Ribandar on the morning of the 23rd inst., by steam-launches, and at once proceeded by the Ribandar Causeway on foot march to Pangim, where they arrived at 9 a.m. At the end of the causeway officials and public functionaries had assembled to meet the Prince, and give him and the force under his command a hearty reception after the victorious conquest at Satary. But it was altogether a tame affair. No crowds of people turned out, and only a few casual spectators were observable here and there. When the force passed by the Governor-General's palace a few crackers were burnt, which was all the demonstration that greeted the victorious army. It is probable that the Prince will not remain long in India, but nothing is definitely known as to what may be his programme. His Royal Highness may go away as he came without meeting the people, as the captain of an expedition, and, of course, without leaving behind any agreeable recollections of a royal visit to this capital of Portuguese India. It is rumoured that his Excellency Senhor Raphael de Andrade may accompany the Prince to Lisbon, as his energetic measures have driven away the intelligent element from the country, and his successor may reign without meeting any opposition from native quarters. The country is now quieter than it has ever been. Everyone has been expecting that martial law, and suspension of civil rights will be removed, and the people once more be allowed to follow their peaceful pursuits. Such a prospect, however, is somewhat retarded by the transfer of minor officials which has now been taken in hand. How many of them may have to go to breathe the malarious atmosphere of Diu and Mozambique, no one can say. The Count of Mahem, a member of a conciliatory deputation with the deserters, has been privately warned to leave Pangim, and he has taken his abode at Mahem. In reply to the representation made by the Desais, and other mercenaries of the State, the Government have prolonged the period of presenting documents and titles of the concessions they enjoy from 9th December to the end of February next.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By the conversion of the upper storey of the Apollo Bunder rooms into a suite of apartments for the use of the Voting and Associate members and an office for the General Secretary, the committee of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. have added materially to the attractiveness of the Central Association. The secretary's home experience had shown him the value to the Association's work of a well furnished cozy parlour which the members can call their own, and into which at pleasure they could introduce a friend, and also as a place where young fellows fresh from home or on arriving as strangers in the city could be received and made welcome. The need of such rooms has been long felt, but it was reserved for Mr. Pringle, the energetic secretary, to make it an accomplished fact. The space in the upper storey is very limited, consisting of only one room with a verandah on the west side and a room on the east side, in which is the staircase, the kitchen, and other arrangements. Although small the premises are open to every breeze, and they have a bright and cheery outlook, and by means of a little management and scheming a fair amount of accommodation has been provided, and now that the furnishing is done the place has been made most comfortable. The new arrangements are as follows: The parlour occupies the central room; the secretary's office is in the west verandah; the north end of the east room has been made into a verandah for the members; and in the remainder is a lavatory and the staircase. A passage 5 feet in width has been left along the south of the parlour in a line with the staircase, and this passage gives access to the rooms on the north side. Another small passage at the head of the stairs communicates directly with the east verandah, so that access thereto may be obtained without passing through the parlour. A handsome timber partition divides the passage from the parlour. This is surmounted with an ornamental cresting, and is filled with lower panels of teak planking, and the upper work of ground glass. New windows have been let into the south wall to increase the light and ventilation of the passage. The walls of the parlour have been painted in oils with delicate shades of grey, and finished with a dado to match in darker tints. The flooring to the small projecting north balcony, as also to the east verandah, and the lavatory have been laid with Garlick patent stone tiles in handsome patterns. It is difficult to recognise in the pretty open verandah with its open fronted railing and its posts and curved brackets, well supplied with comfortable easy chairs, the ugly old kitchen, but so it is, and as now remodelled this is a most inviting corner. The lavatory is furnished with a marble table, and two handsome basins filled with all the newest arrangements for water service. The western verandah has been converted into a comfortable office room. The roof has been reconstructed and finished with a plank ceiling. All the old canvas weather shades are removed and proper Venetian windows supplied to the three open sides. The whole of the interior walls and woodwork and the staircase has been painted to match the parlour, and the exterior woodwork has been painted in nut brown. Some Rs. 600 remains to be obtained, before the cost of these alternations is fully met. It is intended if funds are available to thoroughly repaint the whole of the exterior timber work to the remainder of the building, which will preserve the wood and at the same time make the premises look very smart.

GOANESE MENDACITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Goese"—a word I came across yesterday in a pamphlet written some few years back—has again come forward to reply to my letter re "Goanese imposture," and attempts to contradict my statement that the celebrated Goanese memorial against the late Governor-General of Goa's acts was pitched by the Minister into his waste paper basket, and that our good Consul-General declined to forward the telegram and proceedings of the general meetings which he was in vain so pressingly asked by the members of the Vigilance Committee to transmit, notwithstanding offers of the members to defray themselves the cost of transmission. It is characteristic of the people to whom I refer to tell untruths, and I hereby challenge "Goese" to lay before the public a copy of the Consul's telegram as well as of the reply to the memorial, or the gracious acknowledgment by the King." I certainly do not believe in the exaggerated statements and reports against the despotism of the present Governor-General, but as the Goanese papers and correspondents continue to accuse him and the expeditionary force of arbitrary and cruel proceedings, the members of the Vigilance Committee are bound if they possess any gentlemanly feeling, to come forward and either corroborate or contradict the statements in question, for they tend to throw discredit on the Portuguese Government, especially if untrue, as I say they are.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 28. PORTUGUESE.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.
Telegrams for Tamsui, Taipeh, and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restrictions.

The Pope, having recovered from his catarrh and hoarseness, was not obliged to postpone the Consistory. He is often indisposed in this way because he is in the habit of getting up in the middle of the night, and, putting on a large flannel gown, sitting at his desk to write. He also insists on rising at the usual hour to attend mass celebrated by his chaplain, but everything possible is done to keep the oratory and rooms at an equable temperature.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The ninth Indian National Social Conference opened to-day in the hall of the Fergusson College. Dr. Bhandarker, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, was voted to the chair. In the course of an able inaugural speech, the president said :—

I must in accordance with the usual practice begin by thanking you for having elected me your chairman. On the present occasion, however, this is not a matter of mere routine and formality. Certain circumstances have this year very widely evoked enthusiasm for the cause of social reform, and have led to a sort of constitution being given to this conference similar to that which the political Congress possesses. I have before me to-day a large number of my countrymen who, I believe, are sincere advocates of social reform as calculated to improve the fortunes of our country, and to place her in a condition to enable her to maintain her position in the keen competition and rivalry that is now going on between the different countries and races of the world. To be the chairman of a body of such true lovers of their country is an honour that cannot but be highly appreciated. About sixty years ago, none among us had any idea of the reform of our society and conference such as this was out of the question. But since that time we have come in closer contact with Western civilization chiefly through the means of English education; and that has led us to take interest in the concerns of Indian society in general, and consider its good to be our good, and has evoked in us feelings of justice and compassion for the various classes that compose our society. If then you are animated by these sentiments, the task before us to-day will present no difficulties. For the end aimed at by the propositions that will be laid before you is justice and fair play to all classes of persons, the alleviation of their sufferings, and the removal of obstacles in the free development of our individual activities.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

And first, a good many of the proposals have reference to the condition of the female portion of our society. Gentlemen, one-half of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual resources of our country is being wasted. If our women were educated as they ought to be, they would be a powerful instrument for advancing the general condition of our country. They will bring up every new generation in a manner to perform its duty efficiently and will shed the influence of the benign virtues peculiar to them on men and, so to say, humanize them. All the means of educating women, therefore, that have been indicated in the propositions, you will, I feel sure, approve of. You will see that the opening of High Schools is one of them. That necessarily implies that the study of English language and literature is considered to be beneficial to our women. Though there has been some difference of opinion as regards this point, still, I believe, the necessity of such education has been acknowledged by the majority. But I think it still remains an open question whether our ideal for the education of women ought to be the same as that for the education of men, whether after they finish their High School education they ought to be made to go through the whole University course up to the M. A. degree. If bitter complaints have recently been urged as to the great pressure which our University education imposes upon our men, much stronger grounds there are for fears as regards women whose constitution is more delicate and certain incidents in whose life and whose domestic duties tax them so heavily. Perhaps after finishing a High School education, if further progress is desired, there should be a selection of such subjects as are more calculated to develop the peculiar aptitudes of womanly nature. The other points concerning our daughters and our sisters have reference to the unjust and cruel sufferings to which our present social usages subject them and which no man in whom the sentiments of justice and compassion are developed can find it in his heart to tolerate even for a moment. The misery of our widows has been the subject of frequent remark; I will therefore not detain you long by a full exposition of it. I will only make a general observation that that society which allows men to marry any number of times even up to the age of sixty while it sternly forbids even girls of seven or eight to have another husband after one is dead, which gives liberty to a man of 50 or 60 to marry a girl of eleven or twelve, which has no word of condemnation for the man who marries another wife within fifteen days after the death of the first is a society which sets very little value upon the life of a female human being, and places woman on the same level with cattle, and is thus in an unsound condition disqualifying it for a successful competition with societies with a more healthy constitution. Often times the marriage of a girl under certain circumstances proves her destruction. A man of middle age has few years forced itself powerfully upon my observation. A young man of thirty or thirty-five loses his first wife; straightway he proceeds to marry another who is a girl of ten or twelve. That girl dies by the time she reaches the age of twenty, another takes her place immediately after; she too dies similarly; then comes a third who meets with the same fate, and a fourth is married by the persevering man and is eventually left a widow before she is out of her teens. A great many such cases have occurred within the last few years and amongst our educated men. The medical men whom I have consulted say that the results are due to the marriages being ill-assorted, i. e. to the great inequality between the ages of the girl and of the strong and vigorous man. I do not know how else to characterise these cases except as cases of human sacrifice. Surely, if the men who have married girls successively in this manner are educated men their refined sentiments and feelings ought to make them spare poor innocent girls and marry a grown-up woman, a widow if an unmarried one is not to be had. Gentlemen, this case of ill-assorted marriage deserves greater condemnation at our hands than the other which is the only one that seems to be contemplated in one of the resolutions to be brought forward, and in which an old man of even fifty or sixty marries a girl of ten or twelve.

CASTE RULE.

I will next call your attention to those points in the resolution which concern the institution of castes. And first of all, allow me to observe that a very great revolution has been effected in this matter by the mere fact that we are governed by a people amongst whom the sense of equal justice for all classes of people has received a high development. A Shudra at the present day is not more heavily punished than a Brahman for the same crimes. Manu, Yajnyavalkya and others have been set aside in this respect, and the privileges which in the eye of the criminal law men of the highest caste enjoyed have been taken away from them. I remember about forty-five years ago when a Brahman was hanged for committing a murder at Ratnagiri, it created a stir among the people, since such a punishment for a Brahman was opposed to all the past traditions of the country. But of course the change did not provoke active hostility and has been acquiesced in on all sides. Similarly a Shudra's tongue is not now cut off for repeating the letters of the Vedas. On the contrary, if a teacher in a Government school refuses to teach the sacred mantras to a Shudra, he is apt to be dismissed from service. In our schools and colleges we have to teach Sanskrit literature including the Vedas to all castes and classes. But it is very much to be regretted that the treasure of knowledge which has thus been thrown open to all, is not availed of by the lower castes to the extent to which they should. This is to be accounted for in a great measure by the fact of the old traditional feeling not having gone out, and education is not what the Shudra thinks of first, nor are endeavours made by others to induce him to educate himself and smoothen his path to a University degree. Similarly, the railways have been effecting a silent revolution. A holy Brahman does not scruple to sit in a third class carriage, by the side of a Mahar whose very shadow is an abomination on ordinary occasions.

THE OUTCASTES.

The Mahars and Mangs on this side of the country and the Pariahs on the other who form the lowest classes have been entirely neglected. They are the outcastes of Hindu society, and have been from the remotest times in a very degraded condition. The reference made to this fact by a Mahar Haridas in his perfatory remarks while performing a Kirtana at my house a few years ago was very touching. He said "the Vedas and Shastras have cast us aside, but the Santas or Saints of the middle ages have had compassion on us." And be it said to the credit of the Santas of Maharashtra headed by the Brahman Eknath and to the Santas of other provinces that they had compassion for the outcastes of Hindu society, and admitted their claims to religious instruction and a better treatment. If then in those olden days those pious men with their hearts elevated by faith and devotion admitted the lowest Shudra to religious communion and instruction, shall we, upon whom a greater variety of influences have been operating refuse to exert ourselves for bringing enlightenment into the dense darkness in which his mind is shrouded? And I believe from the opportunities I have had of observation that the despised Mahar possesses a good deal of natural intelligence and is capable of being highly educated. So that to continue to keep him in ignorance is to deprive the country of an appreciable amount of intellectual resources. And generally, allow me to observe that the rigid system of castes which prevails among us will ever act as a heavy drag in our race towards a brighter future. To tie men down to certain occupations even when they have no aptitude for them renders those men less useful to the country. When all men belonging to a certain caste must follow certain occupations only the field is overstocked and poverty is the result. You can get a Brahmana school-master for five or six rupees a month, but a good carpenter or stone-mason cannot be had unless you pay from twenty to twenty-five rupees per mensem. And unless perfect freedom is allowed to men in this respect and each allowed to make the best possible use of his own powers the country cannot economically advance. Special privileges enjoyed by certain castes must keep the members of others in a disadvantageous position in the rivalry and competition of life. In order that a nation as a whole may put forth all its power, it is necessary that there should be no special privileges and special restrictions. Again the principle of caste has throughout our history operated in such a way that each caste has now come to form a separate community with distinct usages even as to the kind of food that is eaten and the manner in which it is cooked. And there is no social intercommunication between them of a nature to bind them together into one whole. Hence instead of there being a feeling of sympathy between different castes there is often the feeling of antipathy. As long as this state of things lasts, I shall feel greatly obliged to any one who will explain to me how it is possible to form a united Hindu nation. If therefore we feel at all concerned as regards the future of our country in the great struggle that is going on in the world, something must be immediately done to induce a feeling of unity among these distinct communities and convert active antipathy into active sympathy. And I will here make bold to assert that the chronic poverty of the agricultural classes and the depredations of the proverbial sowkar or money-lender are a great social evil. The Government has been endeavouring to do a good deal by means of mere special legislation; but that does not seem to have remedied the evil and the money-lender continues to charge interest as from 18 to 25 per cent. on loans raised on the security of lands. This is a political as well as a social question. The Government has been on several occasions urged to establish agricultural banks, but it has not yet seen the wisdom of doing so, and we, too, whose countrymen the agriculturists are, have not shown particular solicitude to remedy the evil by establishing banks of our own. I do not think any special banking institution with elaborate machinery such as has been recently proposed, is wanted. An ordinary bank with agencies at the district towns and sub-agencies for circles with a radius of about ten miles will, I think, fully answer the purpose. Money should be lent on the security of land at an interest of from 9 to 12 per cent. payable about the same time as the land revenue. Sympathetic though firm treatment should be accorded to the peasants and the agents employed should not be unscrupulous men exacting perquisites for themselves. But I will not trespass on the province of the man of business, and whatever be the scheme that may be considered suitable, and whatever its details, this I feel certain about, that shrewd men ought not to be allowed to prey upon the ignorance and entire helplessness of the agricultural classes and perpetuate their wretched condition. Then, there are other points in the resolution the aim of which is to remove positive obstacles to our healthy development. Thereby marriages of boys and girls is of this nature, since its effect is to undermine the strength of both and bring forth a progeny of weak children. The growth of the parents themselves, intellectual as well as physical, is stunted, and in a course of evolution our race must become incapable of that energy and steadiness of application which are so necessary under the conditions brought into existence by the rivalry and competition of races. The prohibition of travel in foreign countries I would put under the same head since it acts as an obstacle to the free expansion of our energies and capacities.

THE MOTIVES FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

These are the principal points aimed at by the social reformer. You will see that what is necessary in order that these reforms may come into practice is that there should spring up in our hearts a sense of justice, a keen sympathy for the sufferings of others and a love for one's own country and race and an anxiety for their future well-being. If the feelings have been awakened in us with any degree of intensity, we cannot fail to realise themselves in some sort of action, and I believe that the contrary holds true that when no action follows, the feelings are either not awakened at all or if really awakened, are very weak. It is this fact and also the general conservation of our nature as well as the fear of excommunication that hold us back and we devise a number of excuses for our inaction. Sometimes we are disposed to leave the whole matter to the action of time, thinking that all we desire will come into practice just as the rigidity of caste rule is being gradually lessened by railway-travelling and such other circumstances. But time is not a force, it is simply a conception of the mind to connect events together and cannot work any changes. If therefore any changes have come on in the course of time, they must be brought about by the force in the human heart that leads to action. As a matter of fact, such changes are often very extensive and important. For instance, the practice of early marriages of girls, and of female infanticide and Kulinism have come into existence comparatively recent times. But if you examine their origin, you will find that the first owes its introduction probably to the circumstance that when the girls grew up, they went wrong in some cases. In order to prevent such a result, they were tied down to a husband before they were of an age to go wrong. To avoid sin was of course a laudable object, but the desire was not under the guidance of reason. Consequently the many evil effects of early marriages were overlooked and the attainment of that one object was exclusively attended to. If however the desire to prevent the evil had been under the guidance of reason, other modes would have been devised for effecting it than the one actually chosen. Similarly the practice of female infanticide and of Kulinism must in the beginning have arisen from family pride. One's daughter should not be married into a family possessing no importance or distinction. To marry her into a high family requires a heavy expenditure of money which the father cannot afford; and in the case of Kulinism such a family is not available. Hence rather than suffer the disgrace of allying himself with a low family, he allowed his daughter to be destroyed, and in the other case, to be married to one who had innumerable wives already. Here again you will see that the motive of action was not under the guidance of the higher feelings of love and tenderness for a human being, and especially for one's own child. Thus then what time brings about is very often not under the guidance of reason or the higher feelings of our nature and consequently very often degradation is the result and not elevation. It will therefore not do to leave reform to time or the slow and unconscious operation of causes. It must be effected from a conscious intention and the motive force should be as above remarked a sense of justice, a keen sympathy and an anxiety for the future of one's own country.

THE MORAL LAW IN THE WORLD.

We should nurture in our hearts the great-forces which bring about the reform of society viz., truth, justice, and sympathy. Two of the greatest historians of England have told us that the moral law governs the affairs of the world, its observance alone ensures national prosperity. The strongest of the forces which are steadily bearing nations onward to improvement or decay are, according to Lecky, the moral ones. "Their permanent political well-being" he says "is essentially the outcome of their moral state. The moral law seeks to purify private life and to effect social justice, and through these alone is the political well-being of nations finally secured." And evolutionary science is beginning to teach us the same lesson. Competition and rivalry are the necessary conditions of progress towards a higher condition among men as well as among the lower creatures. This competition and this rivalry tend to establish the supremacy of the stronger individual over the weaker, his race propagates itself and that of the other disappears. It is this law that is leading or has led to the extinction of the aboriginal races in the presence of the stronger European races in America, Australia, New Zealand and other islands. This competition and rivalry need not assume the form of an actual war of extermination. It has been clearly ascertained that even in the midst of profound peace, the primitive races show a tendency to disappear. If this law were in operation in our country, our future must be very gloomy. But our climate will, I think, come to our rescue, as it has been ascertained that the stronger races of Western Europe cannot, if settled here, exhibit the same energy and perseverance that they do in temperate regions. Colonization of India by the European races is an impracticability; but that does not deliver us from the dangers of competition and rivalry with them. And again that law must be in operation among us to ensure our own progress. But to estimate its full effects we must understand the conditions under which it acts in the case of man. Man is a social animal and the competition that comes into operation in his case is a competiton between societies. The ancient history of the human race consists of wars between such societies and the triumph of one and subjugation of another. This competition and rivalry between different societies is going on still, and in order that a society may carry on the contest to a successful issue, it is necessary that it should be so organised that the individuals composing it should not be borne down by artificial restrictions but be able to put forth their best powers and capacities. The history of England, for example, shows a gradual emancipation of the classes that were once in a condition of little better than slavery and a renunciation of their privileges by the dominant classes. The effect of this has been to place the individual in a more advantageous position to conduct the battle of life and thus to render the society of which he is a member, fitter for competition and rivalry with other societies. But it is the development of sympathetic or altruistic feelings only amongst the privileged classes and the society generally that can lead to the removal of the disabilities of others, and the redress of their grievances. Without such feelings, internal dissensions and eventual degradation must be the results. And these feelings are now leading the English people to devise means for relieving the chronic poverty of the lower classes, to re-adjust the relations between labour and capital and undertake a variety of schemes to relieve distress and misery. It is a patent fact acknowledged by all disinterested persons that the English people have developed the altruistic feeling in a higher degree than any other European nation, and by the way, this constitutes the basis of our hopes in a better future for our country. Just as England has been endeavouring to remove the disabilities and sufferings of the lower classes of her population, so shall efforts not be wanting on her part to remove our disabilities and sufferings. But the law of social evolution cannot cease to operate and in order that our society may be able to hold its own in the competition and rivalry with other societies which is inevitable; we must abide by the conditions of that law. That law is thus stated by the latest writer on the subject whose book has created a great stir. "That the moral law is the unchanging law of progress in human society is the lesson upon which appears to be written over all things. No school of theology has ever sought to enforce this teaching, with the directness and emphasis which it appears that evolutionary science will in the future be justified in doing. In the silent and strenuous rivalry in which every section of the race is of necessity continually engaged, permanent success appears to be invariably associated with certain ethical and moral conditions favourable to the maintenance of a high standard of social efficiency and with those condition only." If then social efficiency and consequent success are what we desire in our contest with other races, must because the law is immutable endeavour to realise those ethics and moral conditions. We must cultivate sense of justice and a love and sympathy for others and relieve the poor widow of her sufferings, remove the disabilities of womankind and of the lower classes and allow free play for the energies and capacities of all. And the necessity for our doing so becomes the more imperative from all our political conditions. If we ask England to remove our disabilities, we must as a necessary preliminary show that we are worthy of the favour by removing the disabilities of the oppressed classes of our society. Thus and thus alone will our country prosper. Every scheme for bettering our condition is destined to fail, if it does not make provision for the growth of these sympathetic virtues and through them for the realization social reform. Let us, then, invigorate and elevate our souls by placing before our minds' eye the noble precept of the Great Indian Reformer of the sixth century before the Christian Era, "cultivate a mind boundless (in sympathy) for all beings as is that of a mother who protects her only son at the risk of her own life," and with him proclaim from this social conference hall. My all living beings, feeble or strong, long, great middle sized, or short small or large, seen or unseen, born or to be born, be happy!"

At the close of his address, Dr. Bhandarker was garlanded with wreaths presented by the Ladies' Association. Rao Bahadur Lalshanker then proposed the first resolution regarding the necessity of organized efforts for wider extention of female education, and for that purpose to secure funds. Mr. Nulkar seconded, and Mr. Bannerjee supported the resolution. The latter paid compliment to Mr. Justice Ranade for his advocacy of Social reform, and impressed the necessity of female education, as all impulses regarding what was good, right, and noble were derived from mothers. The second resolution was regarding promotion of the temperance movement, and it was resolved that total abstainers should exert with the co-operation of the English and American temperance societies to eschew vice. The Conference passed the resolution recommending Social reform, urging the associations to cultivate friendly relations between the Mahomedans and Hindus, and to lend active support to the Government's efforts to establish a better understanding by creating conciliation boards, and to settle the misunderstandings before they broke out in open violence. The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday.

The delegates to the Congress were entertained to-night at an

demanded an enquiry into the condition of the people of India, and their wants and their capacity to bear the pressure of financial burden, also into the possibility of reduction of expenditure, into the nature of the system of their revenue, financial relations between England and also with regard to the system ment. The demand was for all and what they had got was nei the shadow of what they wa the Commission conducte unsatisfactory. The en simply to taking should not be re The enquiry regulating Commi tical the other , the Indian tical advantage. idence in England t was most essential mission should be sent to idence here.

mboolingam Mudliar, of Madras, resolution, said that they did not mission to audit the accounts simply, knew that the account business was well, and nobody attacked their audit. object was to get a Commission who should quire whether any remedies could be devised to check the growing expenses in this country and to afford a relief to the masses. He criticised the frontier policy, and concluded by saying that they should raise a protest against the way in which the evidence was recorded.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, of Allahabad, who has a very loud voice, treated the audience to his rhetoric for about half-an-hour. He said that it was his painful duty to support the resolution. He deliberately said that it was a painful duty, and for this reason: When her Majesty the Queen Victoria—(cheers)—assumed the Government of this country, they were rejoiced in the event. They rejoiced because they felt that they were taken under the protection by the Government of a country which boasted of free institutions, the like of which did not exist in any other country. They rejoiced because they felt that the earlier days of oppression would be a thing of the past since her Majesty adopted them as her children, and, in anticipation of kind returns, bitter former recollections were buried into oblivion. They rejoiced because they felt that the English people having fought their own constitutional battle for three centuries and having obtained their Parliament, they would not be slow to benefit India and improve her condition materially; but the beauroeracy which governed this country compelled them to think that they were not right in rejoicing in the event. It compelled them to regret that they went under the protection of the British rule. In the beginning most earnest attention was paid to them, and there was a desire to see that no injustice was done to them. In 1773 there was an enquiry by a Parliamentary committee into the administration of India by the East India Company. That was followed by another enquiry in 1795, and at every twenty years there was such an enquiry held; but since her Majesty had assumed the control, the enquiry had ceased. He reminded his hearers of the lines of the well-known poet, who says, "it is better to have a giant's strength; but tyrannous to use it like a giant." England had a giant's strength, and therefore she could refuse to grant whatever they asked for; but she should not use that strength, if not for the sake of humanity, if not for the sake of duty, at least for the sake of justice and for its ownsake.

The resolution was then recorded.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then proposed the third resolution, which was as follows:—

That this Congress again records its firm conviction that, in view of the embarrassed condition of the finances of the country, the only remedy for the present state of things is a material curtailment in the expenditure on the Army Services and other Military expenditure. Home charges and the cost of Civil Administration, and it notices with satisfaction that expert opinion in England has now come over to the view of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, that the growth in Military expenditure is a more potent cause of Indian financial embarrassment than the condition of exchange.

He said that he was the sort of a wander ing minstrel singing the song of Military ex penditure from year to year like Sir Jame Westland, who had never been tired of singing his song of Exchange. But Sir James Westland's song had now been discredited from the highest quarters,—by men like Sir Auckland Colvin as well as Sir David Barbour, who have exploded the fallacy of the song of Exchange. Congress platform was not the place where to adduce facts and figures which were thoroughly threshed out by them. The facts and figures would tell, and tell as this Military expenditure had told on the English audience and English nation. Mr. Wacha then quoted figures to show that the Military expenditure had increased enormously, and that Exchange was not the only disturbing factor in the finance. He complained that no details of expenditure were furnished by the Viceregal Council, and so they were not in a position to show the lavishness of the military outlay. He said that the expenditure on Military charges had increased at the rate of three crores every year during the last sixty years.

Mr. S. K. Nair, of Madras, seconded the resolution. He said that Mr. Wacha was called the fire-brand of Bombay, and he would like to be called fire-brand of Madras. He said that the English army was an ornament only, on which they threw away enormous sums of money. Were there not amongst the warlike nations of India brave soldiers fit to be Commanders, Colonels, and Captains? They were all proud of the martial races of India, who were capable in every respect to preserve the glory of the British Flag. Recent instances in the Chitral expedition showed that the troops of the Maharaja of Cashmere went side by side with the British troops, and exhibited great warlike spirit and strength. He next dwelt upon the necessity of developing Indian industry, and of manufacturing certain articles for the use of the military in India, instead of importing them from Europe at a time when Exchange ruled so low. He concluded by saying in the words of Lord Roberts, that England should rely not upon physical but upon moral force, and to do that, the charges on the Indian Treasury must be made equitable, and people of India should be given their rights, and their lot should be made contented.

Dr. Bahadurji had some startling instances to give to show the lavishness of the expenditure. He said that he had been taking interest in the Military Medical Service. In some cases there was a "lavish waste," and he would give some instances related to him by a friend of twenty-seven years' experience. On account of the system of mobilisation lakhs of rupees were spent, and before the close of the financial year a large balance remained in hand, which was spent in ordering out articles which were found to be useless at the close of the official year, and again sold at a great loss. In the Clothing Department there was calico, which was made into dusters. There was also kept a store of tinned meats, and other articles, which decayed on account of time, and were not used. Sometimes cardigan jackets were ordered out, and they were used in making a present to time-expired soldiers. Then there were carriages, the expense of transit of which was so great that with such an amount new carriages could be made. In the Provision Department also there was great waste, and once a quantity of ghee which was spoiled by time was used in place of cocoanut-oil for *batties*—(laughter),—and these wastes should be put a stop to.

The resolution was carried.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Manmohan Ghose, of Bengal, proposed the fourth resolution:—

That this Congress again appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to take practical steps for the purpose of carrying out the seperation of Judicial from Executive functions in the administration of justice.

He said that he had so often spoken on the subject in India and elsewhere, that he had nothing new to say now, and, therefore, he would have been pleased if the resolution were trusted to some other abler hands. There was no serious difference of opinion as to the principle underlying this resolution. [illegible] Service Commission have practically proved void of any good results to the Natives of this country, and repeats its conviction that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible, unless effect is given to the resolution of the House of Commons of June 1893 in favour of holding the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Services simultaneously in India and England.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Hafiz Abdul Rahim, of Aligarh, and Rao Saheb Devrao, of Berar, and carried.

Mr. H. A. Wadia proposed:

In view of the great extensions of the British power on the North-West and North-East of the proper frontiers of India into regions not contemplated by Parliament when it passed section 56 of the Government of India Act, the Congress is of opinion that over and above the sanction of Parliament necessary before the revenue and forces of India are employed outside the frontiers of India, the interests of India absolutely demand that the expenses of all such expeditions should be shared between England and India. Without some such additional guarantee, the forward Military policy will involve India in hopeless financial confusion.

Mr. C. Chambers and Mr. D. G. Padhye, and the Hon. Mr. Subbarao, of Madras, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

It was then resolved to send a message of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone on his 87th birthday to-morrow (Sunday).

It may be mentioned that telegrams were received from the Maharaja of Dharbhanga and the Raja of Ramanath, in Madras, sympathising with the movement.

The Congress then adjourned to Monday next.

We give below copious extracts from the concluding portion of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's presidential address, delivered at the opening of the Congress on Friday:—

HOME CHARGES.

In dealing with the question of Indian Finance, the Home Charges loom largely in view. They have gone on steadily increasing. In ten years they have risen over 30 per cent. In 1882 they were Rs. 17,369,000. In 1892 they were Rs. 22,911,000. They have been the subject of adverse comment by successive Viceroys. Charges are thrown upon us which should be borne by the Home Treasury, or in respect of which there should be an adjustment between the Home and the Indian Treasuries. Charges are thrown upon us, which, or charges similar to which, in the case of the free and independent Colonies, are borne by the Home Government. We paid £500,000 for the construction of the India Office in London. The Home Government paid £100,000 for the construction of the Colonial Office in London. Can anybody tell me why the Colonial Office cost £100,000 in the construction, and the Indian Office £500,000? Did it make any difference that the one was paid for out of our money and the other out of the money of the English tax-payer, who can look after his purse and can control the public expenditure? But let us proceed. We pay all the charges of the India Office in London amounting to £230,000 a year. The Home Government pays £41,000 for the Colonial Office in London. We pay £12,500 a year for the maintenance of the Chinese Legation, and £7,000 a year for the Persian Legation. The cost of the Residency in Turkish Arabia and of the Consulate in Bagdad, amounting to Rs. 1,72,360, is entirely paid fyom the Indian revenues, as if England in her Imperial relations was in no way interested in their maintenance. Is not Bagdad one of the head-quarters of Central Asian politics—the focus of intrigue in that part of the world? And is not England interested in the maintenance of the Consulate there? The economic aspect of this question is not to be overlooked. England does not levy any direct tribute upon India. But these Home Charges operate in the nature of a tribute. The Home Charges constitute a serious drain, and add to the ever-increasing poverty of the country. But it is no use repeating the old complaint. We must be prepared to formulate definite proposals in this connection for the consideration of Government. I cordially endorse the view which has been put forward by a writer in the columns of "India," to the effect that the Home Government should bear a portion of the Home Charges. I trust the Royal Commission now enquiring into Indian expenditure will see its way to make a recommendation to that effect. This would be nothing but fair and just, and what is due to the interests of India. Is Central Asian Policy, a policy in which India alone is interested? Does it not affect the Imperial relations of England as a great Asiatic, and even as a great European, power? It is true we are interested—largely interested—but we are not solely and exclusively interested. Why, then, should we alone be required to pay towards the promotion of schemes and projects, of wars and negotiations, [illegible] and interviews with Royal Princes which are due to the requirements of Imperial policy? When many years ago, I think it was in the sixties, the Sultan of Turkey was entertained at our expense, the Government stated in reply to a question that the money had been paid out of the Indian Treasury, as it was believed that the entertainment would be gratifying to the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty. Is it proposed to maintain the same principle the entire burden of the Nasarulla entertainment being thrown on the Indian exchequer? No explanation has been given on this score, though Sir William Wedderburn pressed hard to bring about a division of the expenditure between the two countries. Sirdar Nasarulla went to England as the guest of the English people—and at the invitation of the British Government. If there was any policy underlying this personal matter, it was one solely prompted by the exigencies of England's Imperial position? If so, was it just and generous for a great and rich Government like that of England to saddle a poverty-stricken country like India with the entire cost of the entertainment? It is a small matter, but in a paltry affair like this, there is an utter absence of the spirit of fairness and of a desire to do strict justice in dealing with the finances of an unrepresented dependency, what may we not expect in matters of greater moment? The apportionment of the Home Charges between England and India would not only be just, but is desirable from another point of view. At the present moment nobody seems to be responsible for Indian finance. In the felicitous language of the late Mr. George Yule, whose memory this Congress holds in high honour, India was a trust committed by Providence to the care of Parliament. Parliament has thrown the trust back upon Providence. In the Indian Legislative Council the debate on the Budget is more or less academic in its character. The members cannot move any resolution in respect of it. In Parliament the Indian Budget is introduced at the fag-end of the session, and is discussed before empty benches. No English Minister would dare to deal with the English Budget in this way; but if the English Treasury made a contribution to the Home Charges, we may be quite sure the British tax-payer would insist upon a scrutiny as to how the money was spent, and the British member of Parliament, now usually so apathetic with regard to Indian affairs, would be responsive to the call of his constituents. The real and genuine, and not the mere nominal, control of the English Parliament would thus be secured. This would be an advantage worth having, for we have unstinted confidence in the justice and generosity of the British people and their representatives in Parliament.

THE POVERTY OF THE MASSES.

The poverty of the masses of our countrymen has been the theme of endless discussion here and elsewhere. We know what the views of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji are. He holds that the average income per head of the population in India is Rs. 20, against Lord Cromer's estimate of Rs. 27 a year. Whether it is Rs. 20 or Rs. 27 per head makes no difference. It is striking evidence of the deplorable poverty of the masses of our population. If you compare the economic condition of the masses of our people with that of more fortunately situated countries in Europe, this fact forces itself upon our attention with painful impressiveness. Lord Cromer is my authority. Lord Cromer, then Sir Evelyn Baring, gave some figures in 1882 which throw a lurid light upon the economic condition of our people. The average income of the population per head in Great Britain was estimated by him at £33 a year; in France it was £23; in Turkey, which is the poorest country in Europe, it was £4. Mulhal gives the income per head of the Russian population at £9. Upon this income of £33 the English tax-payer pays a tax of £2-12 per head: the Indian tax-payer upon his income of Rs. 20 or Rs. 27 a year, pays a tax of 2s. 6d. per head. The English tax-payer thus pays a tax of 7 per cent. upon his income of £33, while the Indian tax-payer pays a tax of 5 per cent. upon his income of Rs. 27. It will be readily admitted that 5 per cent. upon an income of Rs. 27 is a much more serious matter—involves a much heavier sacrifice—than 7 per cent. upon an income of £33. I ask you to bear in mind one little consideration. The average calculation is made by dividing the whole income of the community, whatever it may be, among the heads of population. But it is, after all, an average. There must be a large number whose income is below the average, as there must be a large number whose income is above it. I ask you for one moment to consider what must be the condition in life of that large number of people, whose income is below Rs. 27 a year? Is it no wonder, then, that 40 millions of our people live upon one meal a day? as stated by Sir William Hunter, or that we have those periodical famines which decimate thousands and hundreds of thousands of our population. I am glad to find that the Salvation Army have had their attention prominently called to the poverty-stricken condition of our masses. With an all-comprehensive philanthropy which does honour to their Christianity they have not forgotten the Indian poor. Their scheme for the reclamation of the submerged tenth will include our submerged fifth. Their scheme for Indian peasant settlements is well worth consideration; and, whatever we may think of its details, our sympathies must go forth on behalf of a project, so noble, so generous, so full of the spirit of true Christian charity.

THE IMPORT DUTIES UPON COTTON GOODS.

Upon this miserable income of Rs. 27 a year, the native of India has to pay a tax of 5 per cent., while the Englishman with an average annual income of £33, pays only a tax of 7½ per cent. The furthest limits of taxation have, indeed, been reached. The Import duties on cotton goods which had been abolished in Lord Ripon's time had to be re-imposed to meet the exigencies of an impecunious Government. This was an extreme step which no Government anxious to secure the votes of Lancashire would take except under a sense of supreme and imperious necessity. That the duties should have been re-imposed is evidence of the financial crisis to which the country has been reduced. The duties are not meant to be protective; they never were protective in their character. They were levied for revenue purposes; they were now levied for revenue. I am free to admit there is some protection involved in allowing Indian yarn only to be taxed above 20s count, and imposing a duty upon "all" descriptions of cloth and yarn imported from the United Kingdom. But the measure of this protection is infinitesimal when you bear in mind that the duty on cloth and yarn imported of 20s count and under, according to the estimate of Mr. O'Conor, is about four lakhs out of a total of about a crore and a-half. What the ultimate fate of these duties will be, it is difficult to say. Manchester is vigorously agitating for their repeal. The present Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, has, indeed, strongly denounced the imposition of these duties from his place in Parliament, while he was a member of the Opposition. The supporters of the duties were politely told by his lordship that they were so many "shrieking units" of the Indian community who chiefly lived in the metropolitan towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—I am quoting from memory. I cannot be sure whether Poona was included—and who had learnt the methods of agitation, but that their opinion [illegible] was in no way to be confounded with the opinion of the great body of the people. By a strange irony of fate his lordship has apparently joined hands with "the shrieking units," whom he had not long ago so vigorously denounced. It is very evident from his recent utterances that, while, as he tells us, he firmly adheres to his former views, he does not see his way to gratify the wishes of Lancashire. He is waiting for the Despatches of the Government of India on the subject. The elections are over. There is a long time yet to think of the next elections, and in the meantime many things may happen. If Manchester has a grievance, and there can be no doubt that she feels she has a grievance, let her agitate for financial justice to India, and she will command the sympathies of educated India.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

From one point of view Manchester has, indeed, a grievance. The duties are levied, and yet Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted to the European officials of the Government. Practically the proceeds of the duties are paid as compensation allowance. The proceeds of the duties come up to about a crore and a-half a year. The disbursements under Exchange Compensation Allowance come up to about the same sum. Abolish the Exchange Compensation Allowance, and you need not impose the duties. As between the two I would rather abolish the duties than grant Exchange Compensation Allowance. If the allowance was made upon actual remittances sent to England, or if it was granted only to such officials as had joined the service before the rapid fall in the rupee had set in, there might be some show of a justification. As it is, it constitutes an invidious and irritating distinction between the European and the non-European officials of the Government. According to the most recent explanation given by Lord George Hamilton, the object of the Exchange Compensation Allowance is to afford European servants of the Government the opportunity of making remittances Home and providing themselves with English-made articles. Whether they do so or not is quite another matter. Exchange Compensation Allowance seems to me to be useless for the purpose for which it is granted. It is not a sufficient inducement to the senior officers to continue after their term of service has been completed; while the popularity of the Indian Civil Service among the educated youth in England, notwithstanding the rapid fall in the exchange, may be judged from the fact that three English candidates who had recently qualified themselves for the Home as well as the Indian Civil Service preferred the latter. The grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to the highly paid officers of the Government lays our rulers open to a serious complaint. It is said that these high officers of Government who are the masters of the situation have quietly added to their own salaries, while the humbler classes of public servants are hardly put to make two ends meet, who have to eke out their miserable pittance by resort to practices which will not bear the test of scrutiny, but which dire necessity imposes upon them, still continue to draw salaries which were fixed many, many years ago. In Bengal a Salaries Commission, consisting of some of the highest officials in the land, was appointed in 1885. They submitted their Report in 1886. They recommended, having regard to the rise in the price of food-grains, that an increase of at least 75 per cent. should be made to the pay of the ministerial servants of the Government. The recommendation has not been given effect to: it remains a dead-letter.

OUR INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

Ours is a political organization; but we cannot overlook considerations which affect the development of our industries and our manufactures. The economic condition of a people has an intimate bearing upon their political advancement. Looking at the matter from this point of view we feel that it is our duty to safeguard our industries. Their conservation is a matter of grave national importance. We have our cotton industry in Bombay, the jute industry in Bengal, the tea industry in Assam, and the coal and iron industries in Central and Southern India. Factory Acts which have hitherto been understood to be framed for the protection of operatives are now sought to be used for the avowed object of restricting and raising the cost of production. "Pressure," I understand, "is now to be put upon the Secretary of State to ignore the interests of the people of this country and to order a Factory Act for India, which will prevent our mills from competing with those in England." Lancashire people engaged in cotton industry have attacked the cotton industry in India, insisting on a stricter Factory Act and shorter working hours, quite oblivious of the hardships that would obviously entail on the people of India generally, and overlooking the fact that Japan is already a serious rival to India as well England. Then the jute manufacturing industry has been threatened by the jute manufacturers in Dundee, on the plea that their trade is suffering from the competition of the Indian mills. They too seem to forget the important factor that there are many jute mills on the continent of Europe and go straight for the Indian mills, because they are under the British Government.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The question of the wider employment of our countrymen in the Public Service is, to my mind, more or less a financial problem. It is intimately connected with the question of the poverty of the people. That is the view of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; that was the view of the late Mr. Robert Knight, than whom there was not an abler financial expert or a more ardent friend of the people of India. The considerations bearing upon this point are obvious. The more of the foreign element there is in the Public Service, with the high pay which must necessarily be given to them for service in a foreign country, the more you widen and deepen that channel by which the wealth of the country flows out—the greater is the impetus you give to that drain which is going on and which has gone on for the last hundred years and more, and which is more or less incidental to the present state of things. A part of the salaries of these highly paid officials must be spent out of the country, for the support of their wives and children, while they are yet in the service; and when they have retired, the whole of their pensions, with exceptions which hardly call for notice, must be spent abroad. This means the loss of this portion of the national wealth which is absolutely indefensible, if substantially service of the same quality could be obtained by employing the children of the soil. The employment of a foreign element in the Public Service of a country, with the prospect of the salaries of these public servants leaving the country, is morally wrong, economically disastrous, and politically inexpedient, unless it is evident that the gain in other respects outweighs the financial loss, or in the end averts greater fiancial loss than what is incidental to the employment of this foreign agency. We fully recognize the fact that British capital has been sunk in the development of the resources of the country. We are grateful for it. We call capitalists our boon. Their enterprise has afforded us great advantages: it has given an impetus to trade and commerce: it has facilitated intercourse between the most distant parts of the Empire: it has annihilated time and space. But in regard to the great Railway undertakings, to which I chiefly refer, the capital is English, mostly in gold, which adds to the unfavourable exchange, the higher employes are English, the bulk of the profits goes to England. The drain continues, though undoubtedly the resources of the country being developed, it is better able to bear the strain. In asking for the wider employment of our countrymen in the Public Service, we not only take our stand upon the solemn promises of our Sovereign, which we cherish with the most affectionate ardour, but we rely upon high considerations of expediency. We are interested in the solvency of the Empire in the financial stability of the Government; for with it are bound up the happiness and prosperity of our people. Therefore it is that we make this demand. The financial consideration runs though it all.

THE NEED FOR SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Never did the case for Simultaneous Examinations receive a more striking measure of support than from the results of the Open Competitive Examination for 1895. There were sixty-six vacancies. There were several Indian candidates. But only one passed. Mr. Shafi Ahmed, of the Punjab. In your name I desire to congratulate this gentleman, chiefly because he is a Mahomedan and a native of the Punjab. I should like to put it to the staunchest opponent of Simultaneous Examinations to say if the success of this solitary native of India represents justice—adequate justice to India. The "Pioneer" newspaper, referring to this year's Final Examination, remarked that, having regard to the results, the case for Simultaneous Examinations must now be considered to be hopeless. What are the results which are supposed to justify this inference? A Mahomedan gentleman was at the top of the list at the Final Examination, and three other Indian candidates occupied very high places. But in considering the results of the Final Examination in their bearing upon the question of Simultaneous Examinations, we must also take into account the results of the Open Competitive Examination for the same year; and if we do so, we are forced to the conclusion that they accentuate the necessity for holding Simultaneous Examinations, both as a matter of justice to India, and with a view to ensure the efficiency of the service. I desire to put this question of the efficiency of the Civil Service in the foreground. I am distinctly of opinion that Simultaneous Examinations would add to its efficiency; and the results of the recent Open Competitive Examination certainly point to that conclusion. Look at the disparity of marks between the successful candidates at the top and those at the bottom of the list, say, between the first ten and the last ten candidates. As regards the first ten candidates, the marks vary from 2,125 to 3,738; as regards the last ten, the marks vary from 1,493 to 1,587. If these marks are to be regarded as any test of merit, it must be admitted that there was a great and unusual disparity in respect of merit between the men at the top and the men at the bottom. If a selection could have been made from a wider field, if the examination was held in India as well as in England, it is reasonable to infer that there would have been some chance of this disparity being removed, and perhaps a better class of candidates selected in the place of those occupying the places at the bottom of the list. It is impossible to resist this conclusion, and to that extent it is impossible to shut our eyes to that other conclusion to which it points, that Simultaneous Examinations are calculated to add to the efficiency of the Service, by widening the field of selection. I regard it as a "sine qua non" that the selected candidates should be required to complete their period of probation in England. One of the objections raised was that if Simultaneous Examinations were granted, it would involve unfitness to the martial habits of the Mahomedans and the Sikhs would have no chance. The results of this and last year's examinations afford a complete contradiction to this view of the matter. The only successful Indian candidate at the Open Competitive Examination for 1895 was a Mahomedan gentleman; among the successful candidates for 1894 was a Sikh gentleman; and last, but not least, the candidate who heads the least of passed probationers at the Final Examination for this year is a Mahomedan. Our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen are rapidly coming to the fore-front, and I think I express the sense of this Congress when I say that we all await with pleasure the advent of that day when in full association with Hindus and others in their intellectual activities they will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in that political struggle which will only end when Hindus and Mahomedans, and Parsis and Sikhs, all races and all creeds in India, will have won for themselves the full rights of British citizenship. You will remember that the Resolution of the House of Commons did not concern the Covenanted Civil Service alone. It referred to "all" Civil Services and it affirmed the principle of Simultaneous Examinations in regard to them all. In Bengal a qualified sort of Competitive Examination is held for selection to the office of Assistant and District Superintendents, and a similar examination is held in London. The examinations are not held simultaneously. They are not held at the same time; nor are the same papers set. That is not, however, what we complain of. We have a much more serious grievance when you consider the matter from another point of view. Natives of India are excluded from these examinations. They are not allowed to compete. They are to be promoted to the office of Assistant and District Superintendents of Police from among the rank of Inspectors. I have carefully read the Report of the Public Service Commission. There is absolutely nothing in the recommendations of the Public Service Commission to justify this exclusion. The Government seems to be of opinion that racial distinctions imply moral distinctions, distinctions of character, which involve the possessions of one set of moral qualities rather than another. Racial qualifications are not moral qualifications. The Competitive Examination is a better test of moral qualifications than the mere accident of race. It must be so in the nature of things; for what inequalities of temper, character, and disposition, do we not observe among members of the same race? We claim to be admitted to all competitive examinations for the Indian Services, no matter to what particular department of the public services they may refer. We claim to be admitted to the Competitive Examinations for the Police Service held in India as well as in England. We claim to be admitted to the Examinations for recruitment to the higher offices in the Forest Department. We are excluded from these examinations, and we are excluded because we are natives of the land. Our disqualification is our race. The crime of colour is alleged against us. We are supposed not to possess the qualities required for these services, by reason of our being members of the race to which it is our misfortune to belong. But there are so many races in India. Do they all suffer from the same disqualification—are they all wanting [illegible] For the exclusion applies to them all.

MILITARY SERVICE.

In this connection it is impossible not to refer to the exclusion of our countrymen from the commissioned ranks in the Army. The bravest Native soldier, a born warrior, and though he may have in him the making of a great Captain, cannot in these days rise beyond the rank of a Subedar-Major or a Resaldar-Major in the British Indian Army. A Sivaji, a Hyder Ali, a Ranjit Singh, a Madhaoji Scindia, could not now have risen to the position of the Colonel of a Regiment or the Captain of a Company. This ostracism of a whole people, this exclusion of the representatives of the Military races in India from high command in the Army, cannot add to the strength and the stability of the Empire. The Romans, the up-builders of the mightiest Empire in the ancient world, followed a different policy. Trust in the people, confidence in the ruled, is the secret of successful Imperial sway. Never was there a more striking illustration of this truth than in the splendid results which followed the adoption of this policy by Akbar. In the words of Colonel Malleson: "To all alike, whether Uzbek, or Afghan, or Hindu, or Parsi, or Christian, he offered careers, provided only that they were faithful, intelligent, true to themselves." Russian despotism is not indeed, to be compared to the benevolent rule of the British in India. But the native subjects of the Czar in Central Asia are admitted to the commissioned ranks in the Russian Army. Here in Congress from year to year we record a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Military College in India at which natives of India may be educated and trained for a military career. I understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, expressed himself in favour of such an institution, as affording a training-ground for the scions of respectable families among the martial races in India who might aspire to military distinction. The martial races have done splendid service in the up-building of the Empire. An outlet should be provided for the gratification of their legitimate ambition.

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The question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in the administration of criminal justice has alway formed a chief plank in the Congress platform. It is one of those questions which we claim to have brought within the range of practical politics. Lord Dufferin declared it to be "a counsel of perfection;" and two successive Secretaries of State, representing the two political parties in England, Lord Cross and Lord Kimberley, both expressed themselves in favour of the reform. The wisdom of the proposal is thus admitted in the abstract. But no serious effort has yet been made to recognize it in the practical work of administration. Mr. R. C. Dutt has showed in his admirable Note which we have more than once considered in this Congress that the reform may be carried out with little or no extra expenditure. Sir Richard Garth has again and again accentuated the need for the introduction of this reform. Every year cases occur which add to the ever-accumulating evidence on the subject. I desire to make a suggestion in this connection for your consideration. I think a Blue Book should be published every year from each province or some recognized association giving the cases occurring in that province, which point to the need for the speedy carrying out of this reform. We shall then have paved the way for the reform by the inexorable logic of facts which will carry home conviction to every unprejudiced mind. A resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the reform would perhaps help the Government to introduce it. Of course, a large measure of discretion must be vested in the Government in the carrying out of the reform. The question is really not one of expense but is more or less one of prestige. In the official mind—I should not like to say this of all officials—there are many officials who think differently. Mr. R. C. Dutt is himself an official—there seems to be an idea that to deprive the chief executive officer of the district of his judicial powers would be to deprive him of his prestige and lower him in the estimation of the public. But surely prestige that is bound up with a system which in theory is indefensible, and which in practice leads to injustice, is a very poor sort of prestige indeed, and must defeat its own object. Prestige which perpetuates injustice and excites discontent and dissatisfaction among the masses, for they are the chief sufferers by this injustice, is not worth having. It is no aid to the Government. It is a source of weakness and embarrassment.

CRIMINAL CASES BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES OF INDIA.

In this connection I cannot help referring to the deplorable instances of failure of justice in many criminal cases where Europeans are the accused and natives of India are the aggrieved party. It is a difficult and delicate matter to deal with; but we have a right to appeal for help to all right minded Englishmen interested in upholding the fair fame of British justice. The Court of Directors in a despatch that is well known observed that it was not only necessary that justice should be done in "India," but that the people should be convinced that justice has been done. A writer in the columns of India suggests a modification of law which is worth considering. He says:—"I believe that in cases like the above the Court ought to be a mixed court, i.e., one of the Judges ought to be a Native and the other a European; and that the Jury should be half European and half Native. This is the only practical means by which a great scandal in our administration of justice can be removed and a serious political danger obviated."

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

Two Bills are now before the Supreme Legislative Council which will demand your earnest attention—the Legal Practitioners' Bill and the Jury Bill. There is a feeling in some quarters that a wave of re-action has set in and is unsettling the minds of our rulers. We all recognise the fact that human progress is largely made up of action and re-action; that the cause of reform never moves forward in a straight line, but that it swings backward and forward like the pendulum of a clock; and that the forward movement more than makes up for the rebound. However that may be, both these Bills have filled the public mind with alarm, which, in the case of the Jury Bill, has partly been removed by the re-assuring message which his Excellency the Viceroy was able to give to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in reply to their address. The object of the Legal Practitioners' Bill is to suppress law-touts. With that everybody will sympathise. But those who object to the Bill say, and I think with great force, that the Bill is calculated to suppress Mofussil Pleaders rather than law-touts. Certain it is that the Bill proposes some very serious innovations. It proposes to arm the District Judge and the Commissioner of the Division with the power of removing a pleader, and the Commissioner of the Division with the power of removing a Revenue Agent. Under the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 this power belongs exclusively to the High Court. It is a power which with the exception of a brief intermission of a few years, has always been vested in the High Court. The District Courts can only make recommendations in this behalf. A power like this vested in the District Courts would, it was strongly urged at the Calcutta meeting, deal a heavy blow at the independence of the Mofussil Bar. Pleaders will practice with a halter round their necks. They dare not hurt the susceptibilities of the District "Hakims." They dare not show excess of zeal in any case in which local official opinion may have been enlisted against their client. The client will suffer. The public will suffer. Undoubtedly the dismissed pleader will have the right to appeal to the High Court. But it is one thing to contest an open recommendation, and quite a different thing to seek to upset a final verdict. I may here remark that her Majesty's Judges of the superior courts in England have not the power of disbarring a barrister practising before such Courts. It is only the Benchers of the Inn of Court to which a barrister happens to belong who can disbar him. When her Majesty's Judges in England cannot dismiss practitioners who appear before them, surely such a power should not be vested in our Judges. The real question is not one that merely concerns lawyers. It has an important public bearing. The public are quiet as interested as the lawyers. The independence of the Mofussil Bar is a matter of public concern. To imperil their independence is to aim a blow as the beginnings of national life, and to sap the springs of constitutional agitation in the Mofussil. The Bar constitute the pillar of our public movements. Our Mofussil Pleaders are the life and soul of our Municipalities and our District Boards. They are the secretaries and working members of our religious and social institutions. There is no movement in the Mofussil which does not give its origin to or is not mainly guided by them. With such a law as this, they dare not take part in public movements, especially of a political character which might expose them to the displeasure of the local officials. It would be a public misfortune, it would throw back the cause of reform, if a law were passed which would interfere with the independence of such a useful body of men.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURY.

In referring to the Jury Bill, the president said The system by Trial by Jury in the form in which it exists is undoubtedly English in its character. But the principle which underlies it is the principle of the "Panchayet" system, which in this country is as old as the hills, and is graven deep on the instincts of the people. I think it will be admitted on all hands that on the whole the experiment has been a success, and therefore we are justified in calling for an extension of the system, for which, indeed, we have repeatedly prayed, and which, we find, is supported by the high authority of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, one of the members of the Jury Commission. A Sivaji, a Hyder Ali, a Ranjit Singh, a Madhaoji Scindia, could not now have risen to the position of the Colonel of a Regiment or the Captain of a Company. This ostracism of a whole people, this exclusion of the representatives of the Military races in India from high command in the Army, cannot add to the strength and the stability of the Empire. The Romans, the up-builders of the mightiest Empire in the ancient world, followed a different policy. Trust in the people, confidence in the ruled, is the secret of successful Imperial sway. Never was there a more striking illustration of this truth than in the splendid results which followed the adoption of this policy by Akbar. In the words of Colonel Malleson: "To all alike, whether Uzbek, or Afghan, or Hindu, or Parsi, or Christian, he offered careers, provided only that they were faithful, intelligent, true to themselves." Russian despotism is not indeed, to be compared to the benevolent rule of the British in India. But the native subjects of the Czar in Central Asia are admitted to the commissioned ranks in the Russian Army. Here in Congress from year to year we record a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Military College in India at which natives of India may be educated and trained for a military career. I understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, expressed himself in favour of such an institution, as affording a training-ground for the scions of respectable families among the martial races in India who might aspire to military distinction. The martial races have done splendid service in the up-building of the Empire. An outlet should be provided for the gratification of their legitimate ambition.

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...r sympathy with our popular aspira-...ed. It was a Liberal Parliament that ...the resolution in favour of Simultaneous ...inations, though regret to say that it was a ...Liberal Secretary of State who nullified that resolution. ...Liberal Government that practically ...ordered the withdrawal of the Jury Notification. ...It was the ...tiate of a Liberal Secretary of State, ..., that saved in Bengal the system of ...Government menaced by the Municipal ...Bill of ... It was a Liberal Government, too, that ...reduced the import duties on cotton goods in the ...ia. Speaking for myself, I will say ...frankly that until Indian questions are taken up as party questions and they become factors in determining the issues of party contests, they cannot occupy a prominent place in English politics, or engage a large measure of public attention in England.

WHAT IS OUR ATTITUDE.

What is our attitude with regard to the Government? I decline to discuss the charge of disloyalty which used to be brought against us in the early days of the Congress movement. Having regard to the official recognition which was extended to us by Lord Lansdowne's Government, this is no longer a question of practical politics. Are we then her Majesty's constitutional Opposition in this country? I hardly think so. Our position is not analogous to that of a Parliamentary Opposition. A Parliamentary Opposition is bound to oppose all measures of the Government. It is its duty to oppose. It opposes for the mere sake of opposition. Its opposition is actuated by considerations of party, is under the influence of which the motives and the policy of the Government are liable to be needlessly aspersed. Our position is different. We are not bound to oppose the measures of Government. We are not expected to do so. Our countrymen would have a ground of complaint against us, if we did so, without sufficient cause. We do not oppose for the mere sake of opposition, and with a view to embarrass the Government, so that we may step into its place when the position is no longer tenable. We oppose bad measures. We support good measures. We may oppose the policy of the Government, but we impute no motives. Even when all our opposition is not dictated by any considerations of party spirit, but by the sole and single-minded desire to serve our countrymen and to broaden and deepen the foundations of British rule upon the unchangeable basis of a nation's affections. We should suffer a distinct loss of power, were we to constitute ourselves into a permanent opposition to the Government. If we oppose with discrimination and judgment our protests will not fail to command sympathy and respect. But if we oppose in the spirit of captious fault-finding; if we oppose for the mere sake of opposition; if we oppose simply because somebody must oppose, we expose ourselves to the risk of being considered hostile critics, even when our representations deserve a better fate.

CONGRESSMEN CANNOT TURN BACK.

To-day is the first day of the eleventh sessions of the Congress. Many sessions of the Congress must yet be held before even our moderate programme is accomplished. The car of human progress moves slowly indeed. But he who has set his hand to the wheel cannot afford to look back. He must spend and be spent in the cause. How many brave men whose memories we mourn have fallen; how many more will yet fall before the journey through the wilderness is accomplished, and we are in view of Canaan. To some choice spirits, elevated by faith and hope, may be vouchsafed, as was vouchsafed to Moses on the heights of Sinai, a glimpse into the promised land, a foretaste of that precious treasure of civil and political rights which, in the Providence of God and under the auspices of English rule, is to be the destined heritage of their nation. As for the rest they must possess their souls in patience, supported by their undying faith that their cause, based upon the highest principles, must eventually triumph. "A man with a conviction," says John Stuart Mill in his Essay on Representative Government, "is equal to ninety-nine without one." The man of earnest faith is irresistible and all-conquering. We Congress-men know what we are about; we know our minds, we know our methods. We stick to them with resolute tenacity of purpose with a faith which, so far as some of us are concerned, I will say does not belong to the things of this world. And who will say that the future is not ours? We feel that in this great struggle in which we are engaged the moral sympathies of civilised humanity are with us. The prayers of the good and the true in all parts of the world follow us. They will welcome as glad tidings of great joy the birth of an emancipated people on the banks of the Ganges. It is not that we mistrust the authorities here. But the higher we mount the purer is the atmosphere. The impurities generated by local causes cannot then choke us removed from local influences, represent in a better degree of responsibility the majesty and the greatness of the English nation. Let us freely acknowledge the tributes we owe to the British Government in India. What Government could have accorded a speedier recognition to Congress claims than the Government of India has done? In the time of one generation we have achieved many beneficent changes of far-reaching moment—which it would have taken many generations to accomplish elsewhere—which in less fortunately situated ...could not have been accomplished, except, perhaps after bloodshed and tumult. All these we freely acknowledge. For all this we are truly grateful. All this fills us with hope for the future. Nevertheless we feel that much yet remains to be done, and the impetus must come from England. To England we look for inspiration and guidance. To England we look for sympathy in the struggle. From England must come the crowning mandate which will enfranchise our peoples.

THE BENEFICENT FORCES OF THE UNSEEN TIME.

We rely upon the help of another powerful agency. Invisible and impalpable, noiselessly marching forward in the majesty of its own motion amidst the din of our strifes to the consummation of its own destined end. That agency is Time. Time is with us—Time, present and future, is our ally. "Truth," says the Latin proverb, "is the daughter of Time." We rely upon the beneficent forces of the Unseen Time. Who knows whether there ever was a golden age in the past. It is a beautiful tradition. It embalms the after-present sense of dissatisfaction which humanity feels with the present. Dissatisfaction is the parent of all progress. It stirs us on to ceaseless activity for the betterment of our race. A golden age is, indeed, looming in the future. There is a golden age in store for us and our children. It is this feeling which reconciles us to the present. The fact that if political freedom, in the sense in which it is enjoyed by British subjects elsewhere, is not to be our lot, it will be the inheritance of those who coming after us, will bear our names, and carry on our work. In that faith we work. It is that faith we ask others to work. It is the faith which is the cement of the Congress movement. It implies confidence in the progressive character of British rule. It implies confidence in ourselves. Let it not be said that this confidence is misplaced. It is not severance that we look forward to—but unification, permanent embodiment as an integral part of the great empire which has given the rest of the world the models of free institutions—that is what we aim at. But permanence leans assimilation, incorporation, equal rights, equal privileges. Permanence is incompatible with any form of military despotism, which is a temporary make-shift adapted to a temporary purpose. England is the truest mother of free nations. She has covered the world with free States. Places hitherto the chosen abode of barbarism are now the home of freedom. Wherever floats the flag of England, there free Governments have been established. We appeal to England gradually to change the character of her rule in India, to shift its foundations, to adapt it to the newly-developed environments of the country and the people, so that in the fulness of time, India may find its place in the great confederacy of free States, English in their origin, English in their character, English in their institutions, rejoicing in their permanent and indissoluble union with England, a glory to the mother country, and an honour to the hardy race. Then will England have fulfilled her great mission in the East, accomplished her high destiny among nations, repaid the long-standing debt which the West owes to the East, and covered herself with imperishable renown and everlasting glory.

THE PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

The concluding ties of the first round of the Punjab Polo Tournament were decided on Wednesday. The first and second teams of the 11th Hussars being drawn together, the game resolved itself into a friendly struggle, and after fifteen minutes the second team retired. A large attendance witnessed the game between the 60th Rifles and the 19th Bengal Lancers. The teams were Rifles: Messrs. Scratchley (Jeff. Thynne and Pechell; Lancers—Messrs. Fraser and Jackson, Major Gordon and Captain Medley. The Rifles had the best of the play throughout and scored within a minute of the start. Gordon scored a goal for the Lancers. Both backs defended well, but the decided superiority of the Rifles was manifest. The final score was: Rifles five goals and two subsidiaries, Lancers one goal and two subsidiaries. It should be stated that the Lancers only decided to enter a team at the last minute, and the team was unfortunate in not being able to practise together. The Patiala Second Team played the Umbalta Station at the Lahore ground. The teams were: Patiala—Besides Saroop Singh, Major Sewa Singh, Chundra Singh and Dewan Jewan Singh; Umballa—Messrs. Lawson and Pollock, Captain Lawing and Colonel Muir. Patiala won by seven goals and one subsidiary to Umballa's one goal and one subsidiary. The Patiala team was decidedly superior. Umballa played better on the occasion of the first tie. They seemed uncertain in their hitting with the exception of Muir. The Patiala team played a fine game. On Friday the Patiala First team played the 18th Hussars on Saturday the 11th Hussars played the 60th Rifles and the Patiala First Team or the Hussars will play the final to-day or to-morrow.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness ...years at the time of examination by judiciously using Scriven's Brazeup Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears ...Sleeplessness Memory. Re.14, of MADON SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Turbo, 2,659 tons, Captain J A Moses, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Treiste, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherlands, 1,463 tons, Captain J J Proud, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with the same bottom cargo from Rangooon.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain A Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta (18th December) via Colombo, brought a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain E Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Hongkong (7th December), with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Jepson, Mr B F Jones, Major Hildebrand, Mr and Mrs Pastonjee Jamasjee Padsha and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,177 tons, Captain J R Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta (10th December) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs H Hill and three children, Rev and Mrs Liebendorben and child, Miss Stubert and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Robinson and child, Mr W Crowder, Mr J S Elmore, two Misses Maclean, Miss Sands, Mr Goculdas Tolaram, Mrs Satonidas, 2 soldiers, and 354 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Hull, (28th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E Baines, Mr F Woodway, Mr G R Hawes, Mr G Ridsdon, Mrs Humbleand child, and Miss Pellingham. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2621	Pickering	...	4-1-96	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Macrae	1654	Hill	Venice	7-1-96	F Muir & Co
C	Naderi	1169	McAlister	R S Ports	N F	B & P S N Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Anderson	China		Tata & Sons
M	Poonani	553	Fakira	Mangalore	30-12	Shepherd & Co.
N	Jupiter	2199	Morgan	London	N F	Bombay & Co
O	Aveca	995	Mahomed Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairaz
P	La Serena	1447	Jones	M Const	31-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Skidby	2421	Strachan	Dunkirk	12-1-96	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ovietal	305	Moule	London	1-1-96	P & O Co
2	D Balduino	3041	Cacopardo	Genoa	9-1	G Bartoon
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	5-1-96	C Barboro
7	Impeatrix	33	R asevich	Trieste	1-1-96	A L S N Co
8	Hindustan	1562	Heyard	Rangoon	N F	C Etuljt
9	Strathard	2546	Greggans	...	...	Graham
10	Hydaspes	3383	Dowell	Hongkong	5-1-96	P & O Co
12	Guild Hall	1831	McGregor	Not fixed		W & A Graham
13	Keeby Hall	1738	Brown	Not fixed		E Hates & Co
14	Pachumba	544	Thomas	Karachi	28-12	M M & Co
15	Basuto	1764	Laidas	London	N F	W & A G Co
16	Caspian	2318	Beard	Liverpool	14-1-96	J M & Co

MAZAGUN DOCK.

Chupra	1944		M Mackenzie & Co
Shastri	198		Shepherd & Co

* Portable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·0s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull, Nov 23
	Bisagno (s)	Dodero	Hongkong, Dec 7
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 26

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Henzada (s)	Kerr	Calcutta, &c
	Okhla (s)	Houg'ton	Calcutta
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c
	Peninsular (s)	B iscoe	London
	Kaeho (s)	Moses	Marseilles
	Sutherland (s)	Prond	Karachi

The steamer Dwarka Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The following steamer Thames, for London
" Mikado, for Hull via Karachi
" Bancoora, for Calcutta, &c

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	Hindustan s	Flayard	London
20	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay and Cutch
	Leander s	Robson	Bombay
23	Purulia s	Robertson	Bombay
	Madura s	Curess	Persian Gulf
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
	City of London s	Warden	Liverpool, Glasgow and Bombay

DEPARTURES

Dec.			
18	Europa s	Borchers	Hamburg & Bremen
19	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
20	Bahaduri s	Fairwether	Bombay & Cutch and Kathiawar Coast
21	Dwarka s	Tice	Do
	Hindustan s	Flayard	Bombay
	Strathord s	Greggans	Do
23	Madura s	Curess	Do
24	Purulia s	Robertson	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Locksley Hall, Collins, F Forbes & Co, Ld, for Liverpool.
" Leander, Robson, D Graham & Co, not known.
" Kola, Livingstone, M, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" City of London, Warden, E Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
26	Kohinur s	Elliot	Rangoon, Dec 20
	Umballa s	Forbes	Visagapatam, Dec 23
	Bengal s	Barratt	London, Nov 23

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25.—Steamers Palamcotta Megna and Rajpootana.
Dec. 26.—Steamers Musician and Simla.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s (Bombay)—531 cwts cotton unpressed, 60 cwts wool unpressed, 1,947 cwts rapeseed, &c, 6,398 cwts wheat, 17 cwts rice, 358 cwts rice, for transhipment to Mus owa, 498 cwts mutter, 1,620 corges skins.

Dumra s (Bombay) 110 bales cotton, 203 cwts cotton unpressed, 690 cwts rapes e, &c, 1,989 cwts wheat, 23 cwts rice, 382 corges skins, 75 corges hide, for transhipment to Genoa, 358 cwts rice for transhipment to Suakim.

Purulia s (Bombay)—48 bales cotton, for transhipment to Hamburg.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—1092 cwts cotton unpressed, 4,187 cwts wheat, 146 cwts mutter.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—191 cwts cotton unpressed, 51 cwts wool unpressed, 312 cwts rapeseed, 1,598 cwts wheat, 5 cwts rice.

Thibet s (Bombay)—1,379 cwts cotton unpressed, 680 cwts jowari, for transhipment to Massowa, 596 cwts jowari, for transhipment to Suakim, 147 cwts rice, for transhipment to Suakim.

La Seyne s (Aden)—37 cwts gingellyseed, 3,395 cwts jowari, 207 cwts rice, 33 cwts barley, 414 lbs tea, 30 lbs tea for transhipment.

IMPORTS.

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—98 pieces white goods, (foreign)
Rafford Hall s (Liverpool)—150 pieces prints (foreign)
City of Venice s (Liverpool via Bombay)—193 pieces white goods, (foreign), and 121 cwts steel.
Laksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,950 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 303 pieces white goods, (foreign), and 127 pieces prints, (foreign)
Dumra s (Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods, (Indian)
Dwarka (Bombay)—162 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 1,625 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 337 pieces white goods, yarns, 202 pieces prints, (foreign), and 1,660 lbs grey
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 74 pieces white
Pachumba s—goods, (foreign) and 30 pieces prints (foreign)
goods (foreign), 60 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,000 pieces grey prints (foreign), 4,000 lbs grey yarns.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—320 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 590 pieces grey goods (Indian), 200 pieces white goods (foreign), 300 pieces prints (foreign), 19 cwts iron bar &c.
Kola s (Bombay)—225 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15761 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7859 pieces white goods (foreign), 2805 pieces prints (foreign), 85 pieces prints (Indian), 9,650 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts copper, and 2 cwts yellow metal, red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts spelter
Europa s—2592 cwts iron bar &c, 10495 cwts steel, and 25 cwts
Locksly Hall s (Liverpool—47404 pieces grey goods (foreign), 64,148 pieces white goods (foreign), 42,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 28,520 lbs grey yarns iron bar &c, 255 cwts steel, 1101 cwts spelter, 3006 tons coal, 107 tons coke, 480 pieces prints (foreign), 2 cwts steel.
Dumra s (Bombay)—2,900 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,735 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,490 pieces white goods, (foreign), 734 pieces prints (foreign), 4 pieces prints (Indian), 9,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 748 cwts steel, 3 cwts copper.
Pachumba s (Bombay—1,610 pieces grey goods (foreign) 4,770 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2698 pieces white goods (foreign) 1,672 pieces prints (foreign), 971 pieces prints (Indian) 4,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 42 cwts yellow metal.
Satrunjee s (Bombay),—830 pieces grey goods (foreign), 223 pieces grey goods (Indian) 1,100 pieces white goods (foreign), 450 pieces prints (foreign), 1,609 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 99 cwts iron bar &c, 105 cwts steel, and 105 105 cwts yellow metal.
Country Crafts s (Bombay)—16,000 gallons kerosine oil.

SEE "Practical Engineer" for advertisements on Engineering Specialties.
PRACTICAL Engineer Pocket-book for 1896, 1s. 6d., post free. A marvel of cheapness. All news agents.
PRACTICAL Engineer. Practical articles for practical men. 2d. weekly. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Jephson, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Department, on leave, from Karachi.

DECEMBER 27.

Crawford, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 28.

Peacock, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Mhow.
MacCarthy, Major, King's, Own Regt, on leave, from Deolali.
Bowlcks, Major, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on leave, from Dinapore.
Craigie, Lt-Col, Bengal, High Light Infantry, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Hare, Capt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on duty, from Jullunder.
Cairnthers, Capt, Punjab, XI B Lancers, on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Belfour, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, High L I, to join, to Cawnpore.
James, Lt, Ms. Welsh, Regt, to join, to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 28.

Maunsell, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bengal, A M S, on promotion, to Malta.
Craigie, Lt-Col, Bengal, High. L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th December, 1895.

1. There will no Company or Battalion parades this week.
2. The Ranges at Colaba will be open daily for Class-firing except on New Year's Day.
3. Officers firing Class on Tuesday the 31st instant will have precedence on the 3rd and 2nd Class Ranges.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th December, 1895.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 27th December, 1895:—Bombr B. F. Jones.
2. On Saturday next the 4th proximo there will be Company drill and Gun drill. Instructions for recruits at 4-45 p.m. Dress:—Drill order with arms.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY LIEUT-COL. H. D. JONES, 2ND BOMBAY LANCERS, Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Friday, December, 27.

Medical.—Surgn-Major W. H. Allen, A. M. S., having completed his duty with Troops ex Victoria will proceed to Bellary to join his appointment there, travelling expeditiously at the public expense under para 619, A. R. I. Vol. X. Part II.

Sanitaria.—The number of convalescents—(Dett. 2nd Middlesex Regiment.—7 men) who have been recommended for change of air to Purandhar Sanitarium by the medical authorities, will be despatched from Satara Station under the arrangements to be made by the O. C. Satara, in communication with the Commandant of the Sanitarium

Poona, Saturday, December, 28.

Staff College—Capt Kenny, 2nd Bo Lancers, will be attached to "L" Battery R H A at Kirkee from 30th inst to undergo the practical course of instruction prescribed by the Staff College Regulations.

Command—In continuation of D O No. 1358 of the 23rd inst the command of the station of Poona devolved on Lieut Col Creagh, V C Offg A A G Poona Dist, from the 27th inst vice Lt Colonel Jones, 2nd Bo Lancers, left the station on duty.

Leave—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Medical Dept—Surgn Capt B D Basu, I M S, from 31st Dec 1895 to 29th March 1896. Accumulated privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY LIEUT-COL JONES, 2ND BOMBAY LANCERS. Commanding at Poona.

Poona, Friday, December 27.

Leave—The Station leave granted to Major Blomfield, D A A G, P D in Station Order No 755 of the 18th instant is cancelled at that officer's request.

Poona, Saturday, December 28.

Parade—In accordance with S G O 74 of 1878 the troops in Poona will parade on the General Parade Ground at 8-30 a. m. on Wednesday next the 1st proximo, to fire a feu de joie in celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen.

II—Dress—Review Order—Cold weather.

III—Formation—Two Brigades facing west in the following Order 1—1st Infy Brgde—Lt-Col Pelle, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; North Lancashire Regt; Poona Volunteers; 2nd Bo Grenadiers; 2nd Infy Brigade—Lt-Col Tidy; N L Regiment; 4th Bombay Rifles; and 25th Bombay Rifles.

IV—The troops will be drawn up in line with 12 paces interval between battalion and 23 paces between brigades.

V—The attention of O C's is drawn to Bombay Army Order 509 of 24th Dec 1894 and to S G O, 74 of 1878.

VI—Bands will be massed in rear of the centre of the 1st line.

VII—Brigadiers will appoint their own Staff.

VIII—Staff Officers and Markers will be on the ground at 8-10 A M.

IX—Parade states will be submitted to S S O not later than 1 P M on Tuesday next.

X—The Artillery will furnish 1 blank per Rifle, ground under their O—Mr Havildars.

XII—The O C. 4th B m Rifles, will arrange to have the Divisional Flag and Flag Staff erected.

XIII—Musketry, Military Training and all classes will be suspended.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caspian s—64 bales wool, T Chimondas; 46 bales wool, G Radhacrushna.

FOR LONDON.

Basuto s—60 cwts peacock feathers, and 8 cases stuffed birds, C Sirabjee; 14 cwts fishmaws, and 4 cwts buffalo horns, R Fazal.

Peninsular s—1½ cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 4½ cwts ivory, A and J Lalljee; 21½ cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 2½ cwts ivory N Mianee.

FOR HAVRE.

Skidby s—500 bales cotton, Wa ter Thacker and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly-s ed, Volkart Brothers; 401 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 311 cwts barly, Tyabjee and Co.

Strathord s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caspian s—55 bales cotton, 9,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,800 cwts teelseed, Halli Brothers; 1,812 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skidby s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—60 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—82 chests opium The P and O Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 41 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 32 cwts sharkfins, and 4 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 242 bales cotton, and 175 bales twist, C Ebrahim; 300 bales twist, Sirabjee N Talati and Co; 40 cwts gum, and 70 cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Eoo.

Hiroshima Maru s—434 cwts sclarus, M Gordhun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—86 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 6 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co; 215 bales twist, J Doondia and Co.

Ravenna s—250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—115 bales twist, D Chhuguolal; 160 bales twist, R Khoosaldas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th December 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	28	2	10 p.m.	15	39
Teheran	29	12	37 p.m.	...	34
Suez	29	3	45 p.m.	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 29th December 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	6
" Karachi	...	12	...	2
" Madras	...	17	...	1

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
General Agents H. E. BODE & ONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

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"THE LYNX" MILITARY BINOCULAR.
Price, including Substantial Solid Leather Regulation Case, Rs. 58.

"The Lynx" Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of a good Military Glass—high power, portability clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being all hard metal, it is well adapted for rough usage in the field. It is also fitted with Adjusted bars for adjusting the focus to the eye's Vision. Supplied

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TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
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OCTOPUS
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
The Patent OCTOPUS
ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
AFTER USE
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
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FOR THE AGED
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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... „ 38.
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...RANTEED FIVE YEARS.
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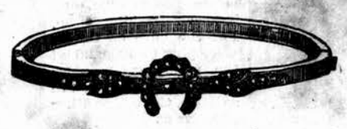

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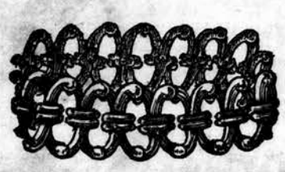

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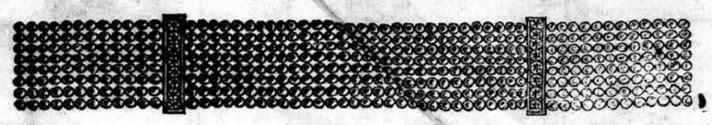

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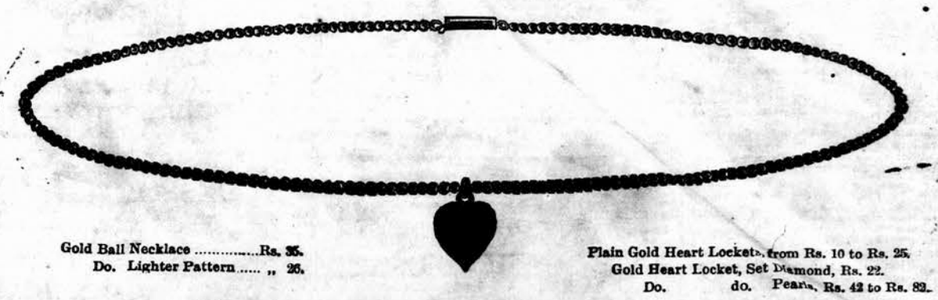

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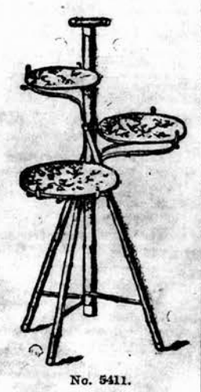

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